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(The national voice of Indo-Canadians)

Terror in Toronto

By Barbara Keddy

Toronto, May 14 - Twenty-six year-old Tasneem Din leaned against the kitchen wall and looked down at her hands as she spoke. "I'm still shaking. I'm still scared," she said softly.

In the living room of the apartment, her 33-year-old husband, Amir, was telling a television reporter how he fended off repeated kicks and blows to his head and body as he tried to protect his wife and their two small children from their attackers.

The Dins believe the fact that they are from Pakistan was behind the attack on Monday night. They had just returned to their Ontario Housing Corp. building on Tandridge Crescent in Rexdale at the time.

Two youths and a 13-year-old girl have been arrested by Metropolitan Toronto Police as a result of the incident. Charges against them include assault and wounding.

For Mr. Din, who came to Canada from Pakistan 10 years ago, being called a Paki happens every day. But this was the first time he encountered violence.

"I feel angry; I feel scared helpless, I guess," he said yesterday.

And he says he didn't have a chance to really fight back. They'd been called names by the group of white youths sitting in the lobby of their building as they went out to buy groceries. When they returned, one youth tried to kick Mrs. Din.

They tried to hurry into the elevator with their children, but were followed. One youth held the elevator door open as two others punched and kicked Mr. Din. He cut his finger when he blocked a blow directed at his wife by a youth wielding a broken pop bottle, Mr. Din said.

The attackers finally ran away, and the shaken and hurt couple phoned the police. Mr. Din was taken to Etobicoke General Hospital and treated for cuts and bruises, then released. The children were unharmed.

Yesterday, as they told their story, two members of the ethnic relations unit of Metro police arrived to see how they were.

Louis Nickle, an officer who has been attached to the unit for three years, said racially motivated attacks are decreasing. Public education and sensitivity to multiculturalism by the police force are helping reduce attacks, he said.

Police have charged one youth with two counts of assault, two counts of wounding and one count of having a dangerous weapon; a second youth and a juvenile girl are charged with two counts of assault causing bodily harm.

[The Globe and Mail].

Nirankari Untraced

New Delhi (IBS) - The killers of the chief of the Nirankari Sikh sect, Baba Gurbachan Singh, appear to have made good their escape into either Punjab or Haryana and are perhaps safely and securely tucked away in the folds of the elders of the rival Akali sect.

The Baba was gunned down on Thursday night, April 24, when he returned to his headquarters and house in Nirankari Colony, north Delhi. He had just got out of his Impala, in which his wife and others were also seated, when a gun opened up from across the small courtyard, concealed in a window of one of the many rooms. Bullets hit the car before one struck the Baba's bodyguard and another the Baba himself. Both these bullets were fatal.

The killers escaped through the rear of the sprawling building and appear to have used a Fiat car to race away across the border. They may have been covered by five others travelling in another vehicle. These people seem to have successfully attracted searchers' attention and the police, and decoyed the police posse safely away from the route taken by the Fiat. They were finally intercepted around 8 am on Friday, about 3.5 hours after the killing.

However, they proved not to be the killers when police compared their finger and footprints with those found in the murder room, left by the gunmen where they had waited concealed. Hence the decoy belief, and police redfacedness.

Right now the police strongly suspect a carpenter who had been employed by the Nirankari Mandal. Some of his tools were found in the murder room, and he himself is missing not only from the Nirankari workplace but also from his Shahdara residence.

The hunt is on for him and his accomplice, for two seem to have been in the room from where the shots rang out.

The Baba's 25-year-old son, Bhola, has succeeded his father as the fourth Nirankari chief.

Killers

INDO-SOVIET RESEARCH

New Delhi (IBS) - India and the Soviet Union recently signed a protocol in Moscow under which the two will jointly conduct research in infectious diseases, immunology, production of vaccines, ophthalmology, neuro-physiology, and studies of the blood.

Actress Hangs Herself

Madras, May 13 (UNI) - Film actress Sobha, who was found dead in her house had committed suicide, according to the postmortem report.

A police spokesman said that the report showed that she had killed herself by hanging.

According to the police, Sobha left a note by her bedside. Addressed to "Uncle" as she used to call Balu Mahendra her husband, it read "Please forgive me. I am sorry. I am responsible for my death".

The note was in English, police said.

Madras, May 12 (UNI) - Sobha, the teenaged sensation of the South Indian screen who won this year's National Award for the best actress, died under mysterious circumstances recently.

Police said they went to her rented house in suburban Kalaignar Karunanidhi Nagar around noon after receiving a call from her father, K P Menon, and found the body lying in a room with abrasions on the neck.

Sobha's husband, Balu Mahendra, a leading cameraman turned director, whose second marriage this was, walked into a police station in another part of the city shortly afterwards, seeking protection. He was later taken by police to the K K Nagar house and interrogated along with several others.

The marriage between Sobha, 17, and Balu Mahendra was announced earlier this year.

Daughter of Malayalam actress Prema, Sobha started her career as a child of three and achieved stardom as she entered her teens. She had more than fifty films in the four South Indian languages to her credit and was working in a dozen films in various stages of production.

Her brief and brilliant career ended as the Tamil film Pasi (Hunger), in which she gave a sterling performance which earned her the year's National Award for the best actress, moved into the 150th day in a city theatre. Celebrations planned for the occasion were cancelled as a mark of respect.

Sobha was adjudged the best actress by the Kerala Government for her performance in the Malayalam film "Bandhanam" (Bondage). "Ekakini" (Loner), another Malayalam film in which she starred, had been adjudged the best film of the year in 1975.

Family sources said Sobha had signed several fresh contracts since her return from Delhi where she had received the best actress award from the President. She was to have done a dubbing this morning, but failed to turn up.

A UNI Correspondent who reached Sobha's house in the afternoon found pieces of glass scattered in the drawing room. A broken wooden stand lay on the floor.

Police personnel had a trying time holding back fans who clamoured for a last look at their beloved star.

Those who were allowed to go into the house to pay their last respects included actors Rajanikant and Vijayan, actresses Jayasudha, Sri Priya, Seema and Radhika and Malayalam directors A Vincent, I V Sasi, K G George, Bharathan, Rajasekharan and Baby.

Several neighbours said Sobha, who moved into the house only a month ago, had won their hearts with her unassuming and pleasant behaviour.

They said a maid servant kept her company in the house. Her parents lived in neighbouring Ashok Nagar. Balu Mahendra apparently divided his time between Sobha and his first wife. The maid servant is being questioned by the police.

According to police, Sobha's father, in a recorded statement, said the maid servant had told him that Sobha was seen crying the night before and in the morning.

He also quoted her as saying Balu Mahendra had come to the house in the morning and she had told him about this. Balu Mahendra had then remarked that she might have been unhappy about his going to his first wife.

Pending receipt of the post-mortem report, police would not say whether it was a case of suicide or murder.

In reply to a question, a police spokesman told UNI at night that no one had been taken into custody.

Mrs. Gandhi Hints at Emergency Again

New Delhi (IBS) - Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has virtually admitted that she and her "government that works" have failed to deliver the goods, but she is covering up her failure by blaming the entire country for indiscipline and has indirectly threatened to impose another type of emergency.

In an interview with a Tamil periodical, she is reported to have said that the democratic system has failed in the country - a seemingly categorical statement which is ominous - and that other methods must now be employed to kejep prices, law and order, and anti-social elements in line.

It is a fact that the crime rate spiralled during the Janata rule of 28 months. But it is also a fact that during the first 100 days of Mrs. Gandhi's rule the crime rate has been radically higher than for any 100-day period during the Janata rule. And the type of crimes have been of the worst - murder (including point-blank, daylight shooting and knifing), kidnapping ending in murder, and daylight looting of rich colonies.

Observers feel that she is deliberately letting law and order and prices get almost out of control so she can later point to the "fact" that democracy has failed and that the only answer is despotism and dictatorship - under the cloak of an emergency of the kind that existed in 1975-77.

Desperation Over Assam

New Delhi (IBS) - The Centre is exhibiting signs of desperation at the worsening situation in turbulent Assam, and is now pinning the blame on certain governmental officials in the State.

Believing that these officials are either aiding the agitators or in sympathy with them, the Centre has effected several changes in the administrative set up, including the forcible transfers and resignations of top officials.

The Chief Secretary, R S Paramasivam, for instance, has been pushed off on long leave. The Deputy Inspector-general of the Border Security Force, H. Bhattarcharjee, has already been despatched on leave. The State advocate-general, B.C. Barua, has been forced to resign. These are only some of the push-outs taking place.

Several senior officials have been sent to the State from the Centre to take charge, but work has not yet been assigned them. Observers wonder how these officials, completely unfamiliar with the State and its people, can do any better. They may easily worsen relations through pompous (white codllar) ignorance.

FIRST-EVER SURVEY ON DISABLED

Pune, May 9 (UNI) - The 1981 census will for the first time since independence, gather statistics on the disabled population in the country.

The ministry of Social welfare will also undertake a further survey to determine more accurately the number of disabled, their age, sex and educational levels.

Switching to Solar

New Delhi, May 9 (UNI) - Asia, Africa and parts of Latin America may find a better place to the Sun in the near future.

Perala Ratnam, Vice-President of the Indian Council of World Affairs, visualises that countries in these continents will become the vanguard of a new industrial revolution based on solar energy now under way.

In his monograph on "The new world economic order: India's role", he says the West has now almost reached the peak of its industrial development based on electricity and atomic power.

Industrial development will, therefore, shift to areas where solar energy is in abundance and the areas are Asia, Africa and parts of Latin America.

Mr. Ratnam says that since the middle ages the degree and quality of material progress depended on the quantum of consumable energy available to a particular nation.

The Harappan and middle eastern civilisation rose out of the hydro energy found in the rivers of Euphrates and Tigris of the Middle East and the Indus river of India.

Hydro energy yielded place to steam energy which released an industrial revolution in the west. Electricity and atomic energy subsequently enriched and sustained this industrial progress of the West.

The colonial economic edifices built by the West are also crumbling under the impact of an "economic earthquake" set off by the liberation struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Once this process is completed, the West will be deprived of the benefits of a colonial economy. The West will per force be compelled to settle down to drastic economic adjustments for modest development.

And the process has already started in Western countries, notably England. The emphasis has now shifted to the erstwhile colonies.

Mr. Ratnam says: "It is against this setting that I suggest Asia, Africa and some parts of Latin America can become the vanguard of a new industrial revolution which is now in the offing."

Indian scientists, engineers and others should, therefore, prepare themselves to collectively produce mechanical and other appliances for the maximum utilisation of this unlimited solar energy for human welfare.

He notes that India had built over the years a chain of national laboratories for a variety of disciplines. Over one million persons are working in various scientific and technical institutions and out of them over 120,000 persons are employed in research and development establishments.

If developing countries succeed in utilising solar energy, it would mean that the economic progress of the world will complete a full circle from the east to the west and then return to the east.

Winner Gets Reprieve

New Delhi, May 15 (UNI) - A jawan who guarded India's honour with great distinction now stands guard at a Food Corporation of India (FCI) Depot at Bhagatanwala near Amritsar.

Ex-serviceman Puran Singh, a lean Sikh, who had won the highest gallantry award, Paramvir Chakra, is a watchman at the depot.

Union Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh, who visited Amritsar recently ordered that Puran Singh should be promoted immediately at least as a head watchman having regard to his meritorious service.

Assam Upsurge a Mighty One

New Delhi (IBS) - A special correspondent sent to Assam to survey the situation there reports that the upsurge -- a truly people's movement -- is indeed a mammoth one, and that except for the fact that it is peaceful, it could be frightening. It reminds one of the 1942 quit India movement led by Mahatma Gandhi.

Every Assamese is in the fray including old and young women, as photos show in various newspapers. Picketing is going on remorselessly despite police action, arrests, and the constant threat of military intervention. Troops are standing by, armed to the teeth, along with armoured vehicles.

The feature of the movement is that it is transcending all social barriers - caste and creed being the main ones. The lowly are mixing with the highly in agitating forcefully for settlement of the foreigners issue, and together, shoulder to shoulder, they organise pickets and stare policemen backin the face belligerently.

Work in government offices remains paralysed

Honour For Kosambi

New Delhi, May 13 (UNI) - Mathematician D D Kosambi, has been posthumously awarded the Hari Om Ashram Trust prize of Rs 10,000 by the University Grants Commission. The award is for the year 1975 for "distinguished work in the field of interaction between science and society".

Prof. Kosambi, who was born in Goa, had his early schooling in India before graduating from Harvard University in mathematics, history and languages. On his return to India, he worked at Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University before joining Fergusson College, Poona, as a professor of mathematics.

Prof. Kosambi had already distinguished himself by applying statistical methods to Indian numismatics. He was thus able to give mathematical precision to his ideas in the various branches of humanities.

In 1946 he joined the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, where he held the chair for 16 years.

Through scientific methodology, he launched upon new orientations in the fields of biology, ethology, archaeology, history and pre-history. He was perhaps one of the few Indians who had grasped the modern transformation of science and its implications, UGC release said.

His publications include four books, five edited works and 127 articles in many learned journals. His least major work, "The Culture and Civilisation of Ancient India in historical Outline" (London, 1965) has been translated into several European and Asian languages.

India Needs 4.5-M Houses a Year

Baroda, May 13 (UNI) - India will have to build 4.5 million housing units every year till 2000 A.D. to wipe out the housing shortage in the country.

The estimated housing shortage in India was 19.7 million units - 14.8 million in rural and 4.9 million in urban areas.

The investment level in housing would have to be substantially increased if the housing shortage was to be wiped out. The average annual investment rate in housing during the Fifth Five Year Plan was only about Rs 980 crores against the required annual Rs 2,709 crores.

A recent World Bank survey carried out in six cities of India revealed that a very large percentage of the urban poor could not afford even the cheapest dwelling being built for them by Government agencies.

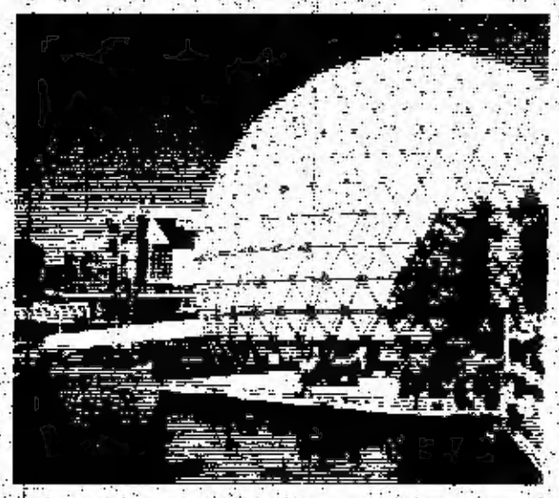
After a careful analysis of this problem the sectional policy paper of the World Bank had suggested that construction costs be pruned by lowering the existing standards for low income housing. Pruning of standards should be done without encroaching upon safety, sacrificing quality or aesthetics.

MANIPURI TO BE INCLUDED IN 8th SCHEDULE

New Delhi, May 9 (UNI) - Mrs. Gandhi has agreed to the inclusion of Manipuri language in the English Schedule, the Manipur Cheif Minister, M. K. Dorendra Singh said.

He said the demand for the inclusion of Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule has been in existence for the past 15 years.

Can you make room for Nana Mouskouri, Dan Hill, Harry Chapin, a 6 storey movie and loads of excitement this weekend?



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Nudism in

Panaji, May 9 (UINI) - Nudism has come to Goa's golden beaches and threatens to thrive.

The new cult, as it were, has been brought by hippies and efforts to curb its growth have been of little avail.

In the beginning, local people viewed it as a passing fad to be put up with. Soon they discovered they were wrong and denounced it as an outrage upon decency.

The outcry woke up the state government and police began to patrol the beaches.

Four men and three women were fined in recent months for roaming about in the nude. Numerous others were detained and let off after a warning.

Hippies say they do not understand what all the fuss is about.

During a trial at Mapusa, a hippie woman asked the judge "how can I take bath with clothes on?" Everyone in the court looked non-plussed.

Discussing the problem, an airline executive, on a visit here, asked: "Where else but in Goa do you find a white beauty striding along stark naked without being molested?"

Many in the tourist department are against taking steps that might drive hippies out of Goa, for there is no denying that they have brought a measure of prosperity to villages along the sun-drenched beaches.

Tax Arrears

New Delhi, May 8 (UNI) - The total income tax arrears outstanding as on January 31, 1980 stood at Rs 708.15 crores, according to official figures.

These arrears include demands of income tax raised during 1978-79 and earlier years. However, this was slightly lower than the aggregate arrears of Rs 720.9 crores as on December 31, 1979.

Of the demands raised during 1979-80, Rs 309.06 crore were outstanding as on January 31, 1980. This was because a substantial portion of the current outstanding demands had not fallen due for collection.

The arrears of revenue on the Central excise side as on January 1, 1980 amounted to Rs 183.55 crore. During the month of December, old arrears of the order of Rs 1.86 crores were realised. But fresh demands to the tune of Rs 3.90 crore had fallen into arrears. The overall position of Central excise arrears has thus gone up from Rs 181.52 crore to Rs 183.35 crore.

The chairman, Central Board of Excise and Customs, has written to all collectors of excise to expedite finalisation of adjudication cases, particularly the old ones.

The arrears of revenue on the customs side amounted to Rs 7.89 crore as on January 31, 1980 as compared to Rs 7.85 crore on January 1, 1980.

Who

Kanpur, May 13 (UNI) - Not every mother wants her son to be a politician.

Bhagwati Prasad, a 35-year-old uneducated Harijan, moved by the ambition to political power, decided to try his luck at the hustings and asked his mother to sell her jewellery to raise money for the security deposit.

Nudism in Goa's Beaches

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The new cult, as it were, has been brought by hippies and efforts to curb its growth have been of little avail.

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Many in the tourist department are against taking steps that might drive hippies out of Goa, for there is no denying that they have brought a measure of prosperity to villages along the sun drenched beaches.

There has been a construction boom in coastal villages where even improvised structures earn lucrative rents. The beaches swarm with autorickshaws. Thousands of domestic tourists flock to the "Flea Market" at Anjuna, where everything from imported cars to used panties are put on sale by hippies who have run out of funds.

Many have been canvassing the idea of creating a nudist colony on one of the beaches. This has not found support in the government.

Hippies first "discovered" Goa 12 years ago and have since been thronging its beaches in increasing numbers. Last year more than 7,000 hippies were in Goa.

For years they enjoyed the sympathy of the local people.

Their bohemian ways were no doubt frowned upon but most were regarded as fugitives from a materialistic west come in search of spiritual solace.

The attitude has been gradually changing. There is a seamy side to their life.

Three hippies committed suicide last year. Eight died "accidental deaths". Two were sent to Delhi on instruction from Interpol. Seven were convicted of smuggling narcotics.

Yoga and meditation centres have mushroomed, but not all these centres are dedicated to their advertised objectives. Some have been found to be dens of vice.

Police say they are worried about the growing incidence of crimes.

Threat to Chief

New Delhi, May 12 (UNI) - The Nirankari headquarters in North Delhi continued to receive threatening letters saying the New Nirakari chief, Baba Hardev Singh, was the next target.

A photocopy of these handwritten letters in Hindi and Punjabi was presented to Union Home Minister Giani Zial Singh when a Nirankari Mandal delegation led by its president Gobind Singh met him here yesterday.

They told Zial Singh that they apprehended "more attacks and killings" as the "conspirators and their accomplices are still roaming around our Bhawan".

The delegation members informed the Home Minister that the warning of the impending assassination was made known by writings on walls near the Nirankari headquarters which read that the Rajmata would soon become a widow.

They informed the Home Minister that the Police Commissioner was shown these writings.

They regretted that a whole week had gone by and no arrests had yet been made in the Nirankari chief, Baba Gurbachan Singh's assassination case.

Zial Singh assured the delegation that he would summon officials of Central Bureau of Investigation handling the case and review the progress made.

The threatening letters stated "Hamara agla nishana Hardev Singh, Gobind Singh, Gurcharan Singh Thatha, J S Shanthiai" (our next targets are Hardev Singh, Gobind Singh, Gurcharan Singh and J S Shanti).

The letters warned that the time was not far when the whole Nirankari headquarters itself would be blown up. Let it be known that whosoever sits on the gaddi whether male or female will definitely be killed. "Khalsa Pant Amar Hai" the letter added.

The letter cautioned that the terrible day of April 24 should be remembered lest any attack was made on the person of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwala or any other sikh.

In their letter to Zial Singh, the Mandal alleged that no serious efforts have been made to arrest Sucha Singh, who they claimed, was the main accused in the attempt on the Baba's life at Durg, in Madhya Pradesh, March 19 this year.

They said two others had been released on bail one of whom, according to them, was a rich and influential person and exerted tremendous influence on the local police.

They alleged that the persons released on bail had a criminal record and had threatened to kill the Nirankari Pramukh and his brother in Madhya Pradesh.

Karunanidhi— Chief Minister?

New Delhi, May 9 (UNI) - Dravida Kunnetra Kazhagam President M Karunanidhi will be the chief minister of Tamil Nadu if the DMK-Congress(I) alliance gets a majority of the seats in the 234-member assembly in the coming poll.

This was made clear by Congress(I) President Indira Gandhi when a delegation of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee (TNCC (I)) leaders met here for about half-an-hour.

Mrs. Gandhi's stand spelled out to the TNCC(I) leaders is, in fact only a reaffirmation of the decision taken at a high-level meeting here March 1.

But a section of the TNCC(I) had doubts in this regard and felt that the question of leadership should be left open till the elections were over.

This section felt that the Congress party, which had lost power in 1967 during the time of Mr. Kamaraj, was in a position to return to power in view of the massive support which the party had got in the Lok Sabha poll.

Of 234 seats in the Assembly, the Congress(I) will contest 109 and the DMK an equal number, leaving 16 seats to the smaller partis in the alliance. Even if the Congress(I) gets more seats in the assembly than its main partner, the DMK, Mr. Karunanidhi will be the leader of the alliance in the assembly.

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Heat Wave Claims 38 Lives

New Delhi, May 9 (UNI) - The current heat wave has claimed 38 lives - 31 in Uttar Pradesh and seven in West Bengal.

Official sources in Midnapur said on Tuesday that seven persons had died of sunstroke during the past fortnight. About 300 persons have been admitted to hospitals also.

The meteorological office in Midnapur said the temperature has been hovering between 50 degrees Centigrade and 55 degrees during the past two weeks.

A report from Lucknow said 14 deaths from sunstroke were reported from different parts of Uttar Pradesh raising the death toll to 31.

Patna: As many as 30 persons, mostly children, have so far lost their lives in the heat wave sweeping Bihar for over a fortnight according to reports reaching here.

Mokameh in Patna district alone has reported 13 deaths followed by Nawada and Samastipur with six each, Vaishali four and Gaya one.

The Mokameh report said that besides human lives several cattle and a large number of birds have also perished in the heat wave.

Foreign Firms Fewer

New Delhi (IBS) - In 1978-79 alone as many as 129 foreign firms closed their business in India, maintaining the trend in recent years of a decline of business interest in this country for one reason or another, largely erratic and unstable policies by the indian government.

At the end of March 1979, the total number of foreign firms in the country was 358. In the previous March the number was 473.

Most of the firms that closed were forced to do so because of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act which stipulates, even today, that such firms must dilute their equity to 40 per cent or even less.

The largest representation among the foreign companies continues to be British. Companies incorporated in the UK in 1979 numbered 189, against 265 in 1978 and 276 in 1977. Next comes the US with 64 companies (down from 80 and 81 in previous years), Japan with only 17 (down from 20 in both previous years), West Germany with only five (down from 11 in both previous years). French firms also declined, but Pakistani ones stayed at six.

Presidential Government Recommended

Calcutta, May 8 (UNI) - N A Palkhiwala, the constitutional expert, has advocated certain changes in the constitution without affecting its basic structure, to eradicate corruption from public life and ensure justice, integrity and honesty.

Addressing a seminar on 'Challenge ahead', organised by the Ladies Study Group here, Mr. Palkhiwala said though the country's constitution was an excellent one, a series of changes could be brought about in total conformity with its basic structure so that "we can behave like a mature democracy".

While advocating the presidential form of government he said the prime minister of India had wider powers than the president of the USA. Despite some apprehension and doubts about such a system, he hoped that it would work better in India.

He recommended representation in Parliament or assemblies of learned bodies, discretion of the prime minister and the chief ministers while inducting talented persons into the council of ministers and resignation by central ministers of their seats.

Mr. Palkhiwala said the country's constitution was framed and drafted by those who were not elected through adult franchise. Citing some of the maladies in the constitution he said till today the states were deprived of control over industries and distribution of production.

Referring to growing corruption, he suggested amendment of the Representation of People's Act enforcing political parties to submit audited accounts, proportional representation in parliament and state assemblies for half the seats and some kind of qualification for elected members.

Plan Aims at 5 PC Growth

New Delhi (IBS) - The Planning Commission, as yet to be proved accurate in any estimation or forecast, is now expecting to eke out a five per cent growth rate (annual) during the Sixth Plan period beginning 1980-81 and winding up 1984-85.

The Commission, incidentally, was reconstituted when Mrs. Indira Gandhi's government succeeded the Janata-Lok Dal rules at the Centre.

The rolling plan concept has been ignored because "it will mean the end of the planning exercise," according to Mrs. Gandhi. But she did mention the need for continual monitoring and preparation of contingency plans when things go awry. She is the chairman of the Commission.

The original Sixth Plan has been rejected because many of its projections "do not hold good now." The Commission is now getting busy preparing policy papers on a wide range of subjects. It will also prepare a draft of the new population policy.

Who Wants a Politician Son?

Kanpur, May 13 (UNI) - Not every mother wants her son to be a politician.

Bhagwati Prasad, a 35-year-old uneducated Harijan, moved by the ambition to political power, decided to try his luck at the hustings and asked his mother to sell her jewellery to raise money for the security deposit.

But Sukhrani thought otherwise. When he went to the civil courts today to file his nomination papers, she asked a lawyer to somehow prevent her son from wasting money.

The lawyer took Bhagwati Prasad to a metropolitan magistrate who was not handling the nomination work. There he was told that he had to produce a certificate that he was a Harijan before he could file his nominations. By the time he could do this the deadline for filing nomination was over.

BJP GETS "LOTUS"

New Delhi, May 8 (UNI) - The Bharatiya Janata Party has been recognised as a national party and allotted the "Lotus" symbol.

Troops Remove Oil Blockade

New Delhi (Ibs) - In the first stern move against the seven month old agitation over the foreign nationals issue, the Government announced the withdrawal of curfew in Gauhati city around 11 am. on Sunday.

The secretary of the All-Assam Students Union, Bhrigu Kumar Phukar and president of the Assam Jatiyatabadi Dal, Nagen Hazarika, were among those arrested in a statewide swoop.

The two organisers and their bodies have been spearheading the agitation, which has nearly paralysed the State since October.

THE CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

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LOYALTIES

Many Indo-Canadians are often confused when it comes to the issue of loyalties - Canada or India. This confusion continues for some even after they accept Canadian citizenship. Some cling on to everything Indian, culturally and others reject many Indian cultural traits. What is often needed is a balance, accepting the good elements of both cultures. It is important to realize that culture has no national boundaries.

More difficult for some are questions concerning flags, national anthems and the monarchy. During Indian cultural functions, is it necessary to display the Indian flag or sing the Indian national anthem? Many Indian immigrants feel more comfortable with them than without. The problem with the flag and the anthem is that they are symbols of a "foreign" country. Once Canada has been accepted as our country, should we continue to use them. The answer is "yes" and "no". It depends more on the circumstances.

If there is no real need for either of them, why have them at all? However, if the majority of the people would feel comfortable why not have both country's flags and anthems. The mistake often is in having only India's flag and anthem. The other way around one cannot call it a mistake, but only an oversight. The fact is that the majority of us are Canadians though the indisputable and proud fact remains that our origins (whether we came here via Nairobi or Georgetown) are in the Indian subcontinent.

Regarding the monarchy the Indian immigrants who fought the British in India feel more than a little embarrassment to sing "God Save the Queen" - the very queen and king from whom they wanted to be saved. However, usually 'God Save the Queen' is not often necessary after or before a cultural function of Indo-Canadians.

80-Year Idol Dispute Continues

New Delhi (IBS) - Two Jain sects have been having a tug-o-war over an idol since the turn of the century, and now the Supreme Court has asked an Akola district court to speed up the case.

The main point under dispute is whether the idol should be nude or attired. The Digambaris keep their idols nude, while the Swetambaris drape them.

The Swetambaris claim that till 1903 the temple was run by them. They had empowered caretakers to look after it as it was situated in a remote region, near Nagpur. The caretakers later got out of hand, defied their employers, and played one sect against the other.

Both sects, becoming wise, soon threw the caretakers out, and since then the Digambaris have also laid claim to the temple and its idol. The trouble really arose when the Swetambaris replastered the idol in 1906, but someone scraped the plaster off, thus injuring Swetambari sentiment. The Digambaris were accused.

The Swetambaris took the matter to court in 1910, and since then there has been no decision or ruling in the case.

"No Handcuffs": Supreme Court

New Delhi (IBS) - The Supreme Court has held that the rule providing for handcuffing of undertrials while they are being taken to court is violative of the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

"Armed escorts worth their salt can over power any unarmed undertrial and extra guards can make up for exceptional needs. In very special cases we do not rule out the application of irons," Justice Krishna Iyer and Justice Chinappa Reddy said on a habeas corpus filed by Prem Shankar Shukla, an undertrial at Tihar jail, Delhi. The court ruled that even when handcuffs had to be put on the undertrial; the authority must record the reason for doing so, otherwise under article 21 of the Constitution protection of life and liberty will be violated. The court ordered that the judicial officer before whom the prisoner is being produced must ask the prisoner as a rule whether he had been subjected to handcuffs or other irons and he has been, then the officer concerned shall be asked to explain the action immediately in the light of this judgement.

India's Rising Sun

New Delhi (IBS) - This is the story of India's rising sun - the son of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. His name is Sanjay Gandhi. He has an indisputable sway over both the Congress(I) Party apparatus and the decision-making process in the Central Government, although the latter is only whispered about or mentioned in gossip magazines.

On grounds of principle, no one has yet taken any serious objection to son Gandhi's role in the Congress(I) party assuming, of course, that he is a member.

If he is able at the age of 33 to order senior Congressmen about (and that includes past potentates and present Ministers), it is because over the years, they have reduced themselves into men of straw. In the ruthless game of not very principled politics that is being played after the death of Nehru and of Lala Bahadur Shastri, Sanjay Gandhi and his mother are perhaps within their rights to expose these hollow men for what they are worth and treat them on that footing.

Already Sanjay Gandhi's men are demanding 50 per cent of the tickets for elections to the nine State Assemblies. In all probability they will get it and, should they win, the plight of the older Congressmen will be worse still.

Role in Government

Sanjay Gandhi's role in Government is open to serious objection and rightly there has been talk of "extra-constitutional authority", "dynastic rule" and "authoritarianism."

It is said that he has a say in most vital decisions whether they involve policies, except foreign policy, or personnel.

At least three-fourths of the Union Council of Ministers consist of younger men and they are stated to be Son Sanjay Gandhi's nominees. Even the older ones, for example A.P. Sharma and Sitaram Kesari, for instance, are said to be his men. Seniors like Railway Minister Kamalapathi Tripathi or Finance Minister R. Venkataraman are there either on sufferance or because they are still useful in some respects.

In a country still governed by a Constitution, and a good one at that, deviation from set standards cannot but be deplored, but to understand the Sanjay phenomenon the Constitution is no guide. A better tool of analysis is the "Congress culture".

"Congress Culture"

Under this culture, political patronage is best conferred on sons, daughters, nephews or other relations, in that order, and failing them on the chosen few. The party exists for the use of the family. Not unexpectedly the Congress never thought of training up younger men into the art of shouldering responsibility and power, except when relations or close associates were involved.

This "Congress culture" has dominated the Indian political scene for the simple reason that the Congress has held virtual monopoly of power at the Centre, except for the period 1977-79, and in most of the States.

Sanjay Gandhi's advantage is that his mother has held power for so long, for 11 years in the first instalment, apart from his grandfather being Jawaharlal Nehru.

Given the same dynastic tenure and sweeping success, any other politician would have done what Mrs. Gandhi is doing for her son now.

This is by no means to approve of what is happening in the country now, but to emphasize that the mess the country is in now has deeper roots than one is inclined to believe. Family and caste continue to be main determinants of our action, constitutional provisions notwithstanding.

Bigger Gambler

Mrs. Gandhi's weakness for her second son has been proverbial. What has further cemented the political bond between the two is the mother's discovery that Sanjay Gandhi is even a bigger gambler than herself in politics and, so far, a more successful one.

Son Gandhi insisted on the imposition of Emergency and got away with it. He advised her against the 1977 elections; she did not listen - and lost. He insisted on the 1978 Congress split.

Sanjay Gandhi's control over the party today is stated to be so complete that were an election for Prime Ministership held today most Congress MPs would vote for him.

The Future

That is the position at present. What the future has in store for Son Gandhi only time can tell. Will his run of successes continue and how long cannot be said with certainty. But what is clear is that, right now, both real power and influence belong to Mr. Gandhi and the men he has collected around him.

These men are by no means well-versed in May's Parliamentary Practice, the Constitution or the rule of law. But they have tasted power and would go to any length to achieve their aims.

Not for them that agony of conscience or of indecision which made people compare Nehru with Hamlet. Not for them even considerations such as legitimacy, that weigh with Mrs. Gandhi.

Sooner or later, the order had to yield place to the new. But the deliberate vacuum created by old, selfish men who paid mere lip service to the democratic norms, has enabled an ambitious set, inexperienced in the art of compromise, which is what politics means, to take over.

Public Health Problems

By Francis Austai

India's former Health Minister Dr. S. Chandrasekhar pinpointed India's contemporary public health problems to medical scientists here at Stanford University last Tuesday, and went on to suggest that "a touch of totalitarian gimmicks might be in order" for India, "the classic instance of a developing country".

Ascribing one third of all deaths in India to water unfit for human consumption, one third to sanitation problems, and another third to nutritional deficiency, Chandrasekhar cited wide ranging statistics showing that contemporary India, despite far reaching technological strides, is still plagued by the triple nemesis of Bad water supply, insanitation, and a debilitating nutritional level.

There is no protected water supply in the villages said Chandrasekhar, and showed instances where water supply and drainage outlets were sometimes mixed up with tragic consequences. Temple tanks and ponds were prime sources of pollution in many areas that he had surveyed.

Indians seldom talk about insanitation problems, and the issue of night soil disposal is still very much a health hazard in all parts of India, according to the former health minister who denounced presently used methods as "stupid, idiotic, and vulgar". Chandrasekhar warned the medical experts that inadequate nutrition could spawn wide spread retardation, both physical and mental, well into the future generation.

Chandrasekhar also lashed out at the way in which cows are being treated in India, commenting that "Indian cows with their protruding bones are good to hang your hat on". He said that the cow was the only animal in India with a constitutional permission to wander anywhere they want, and quoted an American anthropologist as saying that the "cow is the only female in India who is respected". Even the Dodhaala (retirement home for aged cows) has become a place where the poor animals died of slow starvation, said Chandrasekhar, whose cynical observation that for every human there are three dovines and six divines in India, provoked many chuckles from the audience.

"It sounds unpatriotic, but my forecast for India's health problems is zero" concluded Chandrasekhar who had spoken at length of public health measures evident in highly populated places such as China, which could be usefully emulated in India.

Health education among the masses, a concerted effort to wipe out the ubiquitous cluster of flies, availability of safe portable drinking water, and proper hygienic disposal of human excrement were all seen as essential for the eradication of public health problems in contemporary India.

N-TEST AT BALUCH REGION

New Delhi (IBS) - Reports from London state that despite a firm denial on the issue by Pakistan President, General Zia-ul-Haq, rumours are rife there that his country is preparing to test a nuclear device.

"Reliable sources" in Quetta stated in the weekly "8 Days", that Pakistan scientists propose to carry out an underground nuclear test in Baluchistan's Chagai district. 40 km of this land has been sealed off by the Pakistan army.

"Strict security measures are being enforced in this zone, and even the nomads living there are not allowed to graze their cattle any more," said the weekly. Chagai lies on the western tip of Baluchistan, with its northern border adjoining Afghanistan and its western border against Iran. It is an arid, desert region with a population density of less than four people per square kilometre.

The weekly also stated that at one time Pakistan was planning an explosion at Multan, but shelved the idea for fear of irking the Indian Government. Baluchistan became the obvious choice because of both its low population density, and later the terrain would afford proper secrecy of the blast from public eye. The Americans, however, have ready access to Baluchistan and it is hardly believable that they would not have got knowledge of the proposed blast, unless, of course, they are in on the secret.

NO ROOM IN JANATA FOR BAHUGUNA

New Delhi, May 13 (UNI) - The Janata Party (JP) will not readmit H N Bahuguna, who resigned as Congress(I) secretary-general.

Talking to newsmen yesterday party general-secretary Ramakrishna Hegde said men like Mr. Bahuguna, who "betrayed the people by toppling the democratically-elected Janata Government had no place in the Janata Party."

He said Raj Narain too had expressed the desire to return to the Janata Party fold. But, the party did not like the idea, he added.

Naxalites Group

New Delhi, May 15 (UNI) - The Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist), which attracted to its fold a number of idealist youths in the early seventies, has split into ineffectful groups in every state where it was once a force to reckon with.

The party was formed May 1970 by Maoists who were then popularly known as Naxalites. Its objective was to capture power through a bloody peasant movement.

In West Bengal the party is split into seven or eight groups, in Kerala into four major factions and in Andhra Pradesh into eight splinters, a UNI survey shows.

Many of these groups have drifted away from the party's original ideological moorings, but all of them retain their anti-Soviet stance. Some have come to accept electoral politics, which were anathema to the CPI (M-L).

With Santosh Rana's victory in the West Bengal assembly elections June 1977, the Satya Narayan Singh faction of Naxalites set their course clearly in favour of the ballot box.

These changes are considered a logical consequence of the fact that the movement has been in conflict with the forces of law and order right from its birth.

Even though the government had refused to treat Naxalite murders on a par with ordinary crime, no state government at any time gave quarter to the Naxalites. The CPI (ML) had to function as a cloak and dagger party.

In U.P. it never struck roots even though one or two murders and train daceities were suspected to be Naxalite in character.

However, a reformed and refined form Naxalism has found favour in parts of Kerala where farm workers are numerous.

In West Bengal the Naxalites are now split into seven or eight groups.

Though there is no ban on the Naxalite movement, one of the factions, the Maoist Communist Centre, which has been opposing Charu Mazumdar's views from the very beginning, prefers to continue its activities underground for "tactical" reasons.

Kanu Sanyal, the hero of the

Way to Save the

New Delhi, May 13 (UNI) - The Damocles sword of death by prison or fire hanging for so long over so many of Delhi's lower middle class brides might at last be recognised by the men's world, which has so far refused to see the obvious.

This hope arises from one of the recommendations made today by a one-day seminar organised here by the All-India Women's Conference which said the death of a woman within a year of her marriage should not be taken to be natural death. But they diluted their recommendation by providing a subterfuge themselves. For they didn't say directly and firmly that every such death must in the normal course be taken to be murder which would have to be disproved in a court of law. Instead they said the death should be regarded as unnatural only if there is "reasonable grounds to suspect ill-treatment on account of dowry". And, as everyone who knows anything of the working of the police knows, "reasonable ground" is a loophole wide enough for an elephant to pass through.

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Naxalites: A Split Group

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These changes are considered a logical consequence of the fact that the movement has been in conflict with the forces of law and order right from its birth.

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Though there is no ban on the Naxalite movement, one of the factions, the Maoist Communist Centre, which has been opposing Charu Mazumdar's views from the very beginning, prefers to continue its activities underground for "tactical" reasons.

Kanu Sanyal, the hero of the 1967 Naxalbari movement, has set up an organisation for the coordination of communist revolutionaries.

Since his release from jail about one and a half years ago Mr. Sanyal has been making efforts to maintain friendly relations with the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

Although his former lieutenants, Ashim Chatterjee and Sourin Bose, are not in the coordination organisation, they favour friendly relations with the CPI-M.

Since 1977, most of the groups have given up violence and the cult of individual annihilation.

Of all the Naxalite factions, the group led by Satya Narayan Singh is most active.

Known as Provisional Central Committee (PCC), the group claims to be the only party in Assam which is resisting the "chauvinistic" agitation there.

According to a follower of Mr. Rana there were two major groups of the CPI(ML) in Assam state: the Provisional Central Committee (PCC) and the Central Committee led by Vinod Sharma.

The Charu Mazumdar and Lin Piao groups are led by Mahdeb Mukherji and Azizul Haque, respectively.

The Central Committee of Communist Revolutionaries led by DV Rao and Santi Roy follows the lines of the Maoist Communist Centre, but it has not taken to underground activity.

Now shorn of their militant attitude, the workers of these groups have become silent activists of other left-oriented political parties and are organising isolated people's movements on particular issues.

At Tripora there are at present three factions of the CPI(M-L). Sundar Mukherjee leads the Satya Narayan Singh group and Subroto Bal and Ratan Chakraborty, each functioning independently, belong to the Chandra Pulla Reddy group.

Both the S. N. Singh and Reddy groups have been exploring the possibility of alliance with the CPI(M) led Left Front Government which has so far taken no cognisance, except to keep a stern watch on increased Naxalite activities in the rural areas of the state.

Way to Save the Brides

New Delhi, May 13 (UNI) - The Damocles sword of death by prison or fire hanging for so long over so many of Delhi's lower middle class brides might at last be recognised by the men's world, which has so far refused to see the obvious.

This hope arises from one of the recommendations made today by a one-day seminar organised here by the All-India Women's Conference which said the death of a woman within a year of her marriage should not be taken to be natural death. But they diluted their recommendation by providing a subterfuge themselves. For they didn't say directly and firmly that every such death must in the normal course be taken to be murder which would have to be disproved in a court of law. Instead they said the death should be regarded as unnatural only if there is "reasonable grounds to suspect ill-treatment on account of dowry". And, as everyone who knows anything of the working of the police knows, "reasonable ground" is a loophole wide enough for an elephant to pass through.

Even so, the fact that the seminar focussed specifically on this dreadful problem is a pointer to optimistic possibilities.

The theme of the seminar was: "Crime against women - action at Government and community level". It recommended that "investigation should be conducted in cases of death within a year of the marriage and the Dowry Act should be amended to bring the in-law's post-marriage demand under its purview.

The seminar was attended among others, by several senior Government and police officials. Justice V S. Deshpande of the Delhi High Court made the concluding remarks:

SHAMIM DIES OF CANCER

Srinagar, May 12 (UNI) - Shamim Ahmad Shamim, a former member of parliament and a veteran journalist, passed away recently following protracted illness because of cancer. He was 46.

Shamim is survived by his wife, three daughters and a son.

Mr. Shamim was the editor and owner of a local Urdu daily.

Reflections in An Indian Eye

The Indo-American Caste System

By A.F. Ashtamudi

It is a common experience for people uprooted from their native surroundings to find a great deal of difficulty in evolving meaningful patterns of relationship among themselves. Old and comfortable boundaries of caste, religion, and region appear inapplicable and new patterns have yet to be defined. During the last quarter century, and especially during the 1970's, Asian Indians in North America, numbering approximately one-half million, have evolved a new caste system. Poised on the threshold of a subtle hierarchical structure, it has begun to reveal certain marked characteristics. For want of a better term I shall call it the 'Indo-American Caste System'. Already it is showing some interestingly intricate forms.

At the top of the hierarchy are those who have settled in North America for a long time - say 10 to 25 years. These are usually men of substance both in terms of education as well as wealth. "They live in substantial houses and observe a substantial standard of living" according to one humorous observer. In a given metropolitan area they generally know one another, though this does not necessarily make them friends. Occasionally they treat new arrivals from India-students or immigrants-who are echoes from their own past, with patronising kindness and disdain. They have left India for good and have few ties with her. Familial ties do exist at a rather tenuous level. Most importantly, they are perfectly at ease with the American way of life and have made the decision not to return to India except for a holiday or for family reunions. They reminisce about India with a mixture of muted pride and self-indulgent sadness. They view themselves as Indian intellectuals who have taken up American citizenship for professional reasons. However, the extent of their political participation may be minimal. Highly conscious of India's cultural heritage, these nouveau Americans adorn their homes with the cultural paraphernalia of both East and West. They continually try to establish a symbolic relationship between the mother country and the country of their adoption. Their images of India are often fed by writings from the New Yorker (Ved Mehta), New York Review of Books (V.S. Naipaul), and the New York Times; Bronze statues from the Hindu pantheon, miniature Moghul paintings, Kashmiri rugs, original batiks or Kalamkaris may symbolize the cherished visible link for these visible minorities. These are the new Brahmins.

Below them are the Kshatriyas, the caste of professionals who could be further classified into different subcastes according to the twin criteria of the duration of their stay in North America, and the eminence of their professional status. This status is frequently judged by the square footage of their living space, their accessibility to a private secretary, the number of foreign trips they make in a year, and occasionally by the type of vehicles they own. Aggressive and highly motivated, they run the gamut from university professors, medical practitioners, scientists, lawyers, and engineers. They subscribe to Indian publications like "Illustrated Weekly of India', 'India Today', or 'Femina' as well as local publications like India Abroad, India West, Overseas India Times, or Canadian India Times. Some of the more adventurous might subscribe to 'Seminar' or 'Economic & Political Weekly' from India. They may or may not aspire to intellectual status.

The Kshatriyas see political power as a viable and necessary adjunct to citizenship. This caste has been most active in establishing temples and cultural centers in many urban communities. Their participation in the cultural activities of the community is particularly noticeable. Meanwhile their offspring are religiously herded to study Indian dance, Indian languages, or anything to do with Indian culture. They aspire to citizenship for professional as well as family reasons. Educated members of the joint family back home are always clamoring for the green signal leading towards the coveted green card. Frequent visits to India help establish a fund of memories for their children to grow by.

Just below the Kshatriyas is the caste of students, patronised by the above two and constantly exhorted to go back to India where they are most needed. The students, on the other hand, are fed up with the shallowness and blatant superficiality of the immigrant way of life. They believe they are the true intellectuals. They despise their equity seeking upper caste fellow countrymen who are forever talking about money market certificates, the gold spiral, the current value of their homes, their latest cars, their children's I.Q's, investment tax shelters, and promotion possibilities. While they may not admit it, the students are a valuable pool from which future Kshatriyas are bound to emerge.

At the fourth level are the Vaishyas: The working class businessman, the grocer, the motel owner, the factory worker, the technician, the office worker, the salesperson, the nurse, the insurance agent. The value and location of their residential property, the nature of their business, their net worth, all go into the constructing of a spatial position within the caste structure. By no means uneducated, (they hold at least a bachelor's degree), they are quick to take up citizenship after the prescribed five year residence. Frequent visitors to India, their family ties are strong. Their numbers showed a dramatic increase during the seventies.

There exists another division between those Indians who came directly from India and those who came from outside India, especially Fiji, West Indies, and Africa, where the ties with India are relatively weaker. These overseas Indians are regarded as an inauthentic copy of the original. They generally cannot speak any of the Indian languages or speak it with a "funny accent." Their English is not of the kind that urban Indians speak. Indians find them lacking in gentleness and humility; they also find them aggressive, rather showy, and somewhat simpleminded in social matters. The 'real' Indians tend to treat them as cultural half-castes, as men who express their shame at being Indians and yet whose very expression of shame and anti Indian tirades reveal how inescapably Indian they remain. The antipathy is not entirely one sided. The overseas Indians for their part dismiss the real Indians as timid, unsophisticated, parochial, unhygienic, cast-ridden, sexually and socially repressed and lacking in elementary social respect and pride.

Along with the evolving new caste system there also exists frequent incursions into traditional caste and regional classifications. This gives rise to frequent tensions within the community. Sharing a common background of sympathies and experiences, one would expect Indians abroad to draw closer to each other. But this is hardly the case. Indians fail to evolve meaningful relationships with each other for a variety of reasons. The obvious but by no means the most important reason according to Indian sociologist Bhikku Parikh is that "Indians carry with them their stereotyped prejudices wherever they go; and this limits their circle of friends. The mutual antipathy of the different Indian communities goes too deep to allow the flower of friendship to blossom".

At an individual level, the first encounter between two Indians is almost invariably an inquisition in which each party probes into the social background and antecedents of the other, and collects all the information he needs to 'place' him in some definite category. The relationship rarely is between two concrete individuals but between two categories. I am not certain whether it is the proverbial Indian penchant for classification and categorization. In some sense this is true of all human relationships.

The Indo-American caste system that I have presented is in reality an emerging class system within the Asian Indian community. It is not a reigorously closed system. There is a great deal of latitude for vertical mobility within the system. And that is as it should be for a hierarchical structure that is in a state of flux.

New Planes for Airlines

New Delhi (IBS) - Air-India and Indian Airlines will be pushing fairly good business Airbus and Boeing's ways during 1980s, both planning to spend about Rs 23,100 million on acquisition of new aircraft by 1987.

Air-India is to obtain Boeing 747s, in addition to the 10 it already has in operation, and six Airbuses of the medium range B4 version. Its fleet expansion is to cost around Rs 11,100 million, totalling 19 Boeings, and six Airbuses.

Indian Airlines is to spend about Rs 12,000 million on 14 Airbuses and 16 more Boeing 737s. When these planes arrive, the domestic fleet will swell to 29 Boeings and 20 Airbuses.

Anti-Cholera Mixture

New Delhi (IBS) - The mortality rate in the dreaded disease of cholera may now be reduced to about one per cent with the development of a simple re-hydration mixture by the Indian Council of Medical Research.

The mixture is made of water, glucose, salt and soda, and can be mixed and administered by parents or members of households. But the advantages are derived by administration of the mixture early in the disease - any disease which causes de-hydration in a patient, for that matter.

The patient is fed the mixture orally, which is a vast improvement on the glucose or saline drips which only medically trained personnel can administer, and which, even in their hands, sometimes proves more fatal than the disease itself.

India and Technology ...2

Dr. Daniel Thomas continued

The Bhagavadgita is the climax of Indian technique. It is a treatise of human action with divine technique. It defines Yoga as technique in action. It recommends the full active life of man in the world with the inner life anchored in the Eternal Spirit. It is therefore a mandate for action. Performance of action without desire for the fruit is the highest imperative of the Gita. The technique lies in getting freedom from action while doing it. The action is performed in the best possible way. But the act and the actor are not identified. The technological monism described by Ellul presupposes the unconscious identification or marriage of the man and the machine. But the actionism of the Gita is a theory according to which man skillfully performs the act, yet he is not identified with it. Like the actionist of the Gita, modern technician is also in a sense unconcerned with the fruits of action. But the difference between the two is fundamental. While the former is indifferent towards the result because he would be getting freedom (Liberation) by doing so, the latter is unaware of the result because he is bound to be so. The one is the theory of apparent action but ultimate freedom whereas the other is the doctrine of apparent freedom but ultimate bondage.

The doctrine of lokasamgraha is virtual participation in the world in order to continue the process. It maintains that freedom does not lie in running away from the responsibilities of social life. Freedom is more conceptual than material. It is the attitude of freedom which is more important. As a social being we have to think and act for the benefit of the society and set ideals for others. Krsna is acting as a human being to set ideals. He clearly says that there is no freedom from action. Inactive life is an impossibility. The only way out to get rid of the snare is to perform the act actively. Freedom lies in action. Once we become unconcerned with the result of the action, we don't have to either enjoy or suffer the consequences. We may take ourselves to be mere instrumental as the modern technicians do. The moment we get rid of the consciousness of agentship, we no longer remain bound with the good or bad result of the mechanical process. This is the concept of freedom in the Gita. It is renunciation in action. It is a middle path between esoteric and exoteric ways of living.

It is a kind of spiritual realism which one can practice even in the battlefield and yet enjoy the peace of the cave-dweller. It can keep our mind balanced in most extreme circumstances. The twentieth century technological society needs the technique of the Gita most.

The path of the Gita can be said to be the representative Hindu view of life. The use of the term 'Hindu' should not be misunderstood here. It is not a term representing a sect. In fact Hinduism cannot be categorised as a religion. It is a way of life rather than a defined religion. Its spirit is to live and let live. 'We must not treat others the way in which we ourselves don't like to be treated' is the basic motto of Hinduism. It is an open society based on eternal humanitarian principles.

The positive and realistic approach to the life advocated in the Gita is present in almost all the leading literatures of India. The six systems of Hindu philosophy are also in the same tune. Sankhya and Yoga, Nyaya and Vaisesika, Mimamsa and Vedanta (with the only exception of Advaitism of Sankara) all admit the reality of the phenomenal world and develop their doctrines accordingly. So far as the heterodox systems are concerned, except Mahayana Buddhism, Jainism and Hinayana Buddhism are realistic. It is interesting to note that inspite of great emphasis on the ethical doctrine of aparigraha (non-accumulation of wealth or property other than absolutely necessary) in their philosophy, the Jains are very rich people and have a good hold on modern Indian trade and industry.

Why, inspite of its realistic attitude towards the world and technical approach towards the life, Indian thought could not produce technological society? The answer lies in the fact that Indian mind never ascribed absolute value to the worldly life. It is like a man sitting on the ground under open sky and mostly gazing towards the stars. On the other hand the mind of the world which produced technological society is like the vulture always keeping its eyes on the bones in the slaughter-house while soaring in the sky. Most of the religio-philosophical systems of India found the prosperities of the world as misery in disguise. Two typical examples may be cited in this connection from the Upanisads. In the Katha Upanisad the child Naciketas rejects immence wealth, long life, kingdom of earth etc. etc. offered by Yama, the god of death, and sticks to his quest for knowing the true nature of the Self. The other example is that of a woman, who is supposed to be more worldly minded. Maitreyi, wife of sage Yajnavalkya, refuses to take not only her share from husband's property, but also questions the pleasure of all other so-called perfect things of the world and thus gives way to the famous statement of Yajnavalkya on the nature of Self.

This negative or sceptical attitude towards the pleasures and perfections of the world found its full expression in Buddha for the first time. Buddha discovered that everything is suffering. Not only the expressed miseries, but the so-called pleasures also are suffering. The pain in getting pleasant things, the care in preserving them, and the worries in losing them - all are of the nature of suffering. Though Buddha personally led his earlier life in a very royal and luxurious way which might be ambitious even for the present society, he renounced that life once for all and propounded the doctrine of compassion for all human beings, nay, for all living beings. Why did Buddha turn away from such a comfortable life is not easily explained by the sociological theories such as one maintained by Durkheim. Though social surroundings determine to a great extent man's thought and action, they are not the sole determining factors. The four sights of the Buddha (old age, diseased man, dead man and an ascetic) are seen by us almost every day but we don't feel any challenge to our ways at all. It was the tender heart of Buddha who searched far and deep the fact of suffering and discovered the twelve-fold casual chain of suffering (pratityasamutpada) and the eight-fold path for its removal. The teachings of the Buddha were so striking and appealing that they influenced the mind of the age to a large extent.

In addition to the personality of the Buddha, another decisive historical event in the spread of Buddhism was emperor Asoka's acceptance of Buddhism (3rd century B.C) after the blood-shed in Kalinga war. Thereafter Buddhism became state religion and due to the missionary spirit of Asoka it spread outside the boundaries of India even. The great dialectician Nagarjuna gave Buddhism a metaphysical turn and propounded the theory of Sunyata (wrongly translated as void) which caused much confusion and led people to declare the world as void.

Mother in Hinduism ...2

By Dr. Shiv Chopra

CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE

The third part of the story is a symbolic demonstration of the ultimate selection role that the female reserves for herself in the act of procreation through sexual recombination. After passing his early childhood in the care of his mother the Vishnu incarnate Rama is sent off for a special, in residence, action oriented grooming in the personal tutorship of Vishwamitra who had been instrumental in Vishnu's own arrival into the phenomenal world by imparting the appropriate carnal instructions to King Dashratha. Rama's three brothers too accompany him. No such special education is called for King Janaka's daughter, Sita. She would somehow imbibe her prescription by being herself in the company of her mother.

When Sita comes of age her father Janaka, under advice from Sita's mother sends out invitations to all eligible princes from every nook and corner of the universe to present themselves as her potential matrimonial suiters. Sita's judgement of their suitability for receividing her love would be based on the demonstration of personal valour during a tournament of strength at a specially appointed hour through the performance of a pre-arranged feat of breaking Lord Shiva's arc. The first one to achieve this act will be selected by Sita as her matrimonial suiter. She would indicate her acceptance and welcome by putting a garland of seed enloaded marigolds around the neck of her thus chosen spouse.

The announcement of Sita's "swembra" attracts a countless number of valient princes to try their chance at winning the beautiful bride. They all start the long journey to the contest arena carrying stacks of credentials in support of their respective lineages. Only the ones equipped with fast enough mode of locomotion and tenacious enough to bear the stress of the long and arduous journey make to the destined locus at the appointed hour. Upon arrival they all turn on their best charm and take turns at showing their faces to the bride-in-waiting who in her apparent shyness indicates no preferences until after the proof of vitality has been fully demonstrated in the contest for breaking Shiva's arc. The hero of the story is, of course, the Vishnu incarnate Rama who is the first one to smash shiva's arc after a series of unsuccessful attempts by many others and thus becomes the uncontested Knight for the occasion. Overcome by amorous joy, Sita raises the garland of flowers and puts it around Rama's neck to indicate her sublime willingness to be betrothed to him into a lasting conjugal relationship.

The enactment of Sita's 'swembra' for the selection of Rama out of a countless number of noble princes shows a fantastic understanding, by the authors of Ramayana, in the most detailed and flawless macroimagery of the micro-cellular process of sexual fertilization between the ovum and the sperm which is still being worked out with the help of modern techniques of microscopy and biochemistry. The idea of the journey by a countless number of noble princes carrying stacks of credentials of their lineages to participate in the tournament of strength to become worthy of Sita's acceptance in holy matrimony is a remiinder of a similar journey by some 250,000,000 spermatozos carrying stacks of genes to reach up in the uterine tube where the newly shed ovum is waiting to make a selection of the one which produces the greatest show of vitality by its tenacity to sustain the upward journey, by its ability to pierce through the fortress of zone pellucida and finally by its propensity to break through a point of the arc which forms the ovum's capsule.

The story of Krishna's birth in the Mahabharata, the greatest of all epics, is an account of a deep understanding of the need for an intricate cycle of female-male separation and reunion for the existence of the phenomenon of birth and death through the process of evolution. An intriguing psychological study of man, in his cosmogenic environment, the story of Krishna's birth is described in a setting of his maternal uncle Kansa's fear of death and moral unacceptance of this phenomenon in view of his rising consciousness of the inevitable onslaught of an evenly paced unidirectional march of time.

The narration begins with an account of a hopeless and resentful plight of the mighty King Kansa who has been made conscious that at a certain time, which shall remain unknown to him, he shall meet his end at the hands of his own sister's, as yet unborn, divine son-Krishna. Proud and resourceful, Kansa devises a simple human solution. He imprisons his sister Kunti together with her husband Vasudeva and orders the guards to keep him constantly apprised so that if and when a child is born Kansa may himself perform the act of execution. For a while Kansa's scheme proves successful. Time after time, the imprisoned couple's attempts of raising a child are defeated at the callous hands of Kansa. He personally assassinates each offspring immediately upon birth.

Feeling trapped and helpless Kinti designs a counterscheme to put an end to the nihilistic tyranny of her brother. In collusion with her male companion she lays out an intricate web of espionage which would assure success, though not without considerable hardwork and sacrifice, especially on the part of Vasudeva. The scheme requires Vasudeva to smuggle Krishna out of the prison cell, exchange him with a female child from another mother, across the river Jamna, and smuggle her back into the prison cell for presentation to Kansa as one more sacrificial child.

The drama occurs on the darkest night of the year when Kansa is securely asleep in the belief that as usual his faithful guards would observe strict vigilance over his captives. Krishna is born in the dead of night at midnight. The mother wraps the child in protective clothing and places him snugly in a basket which she has thoughtfully and lovingly woven in advance. Vasudeva who has been dutifully awaiting the event takes immediate delivery of the basket containing the child, places it on his head and gets prepared to carry out Kunti's instructions obediently. However, he is not at all sure how the act of abduction is to be finally carried out successfully against Kansa's apparently -fail-safe security system.

Suddenly, Vasudeva witnesses a miracle. Without an apparent cause, the doors of the cell open up automatically and out in the dark corridors of the prison, he finds Kansa's guards fast asleep. Hurriedly slipping out of the prison, carrying the basket containing Krishna over his head Vasudeva swims across the river Jamna and arrives in Vrindaban where the sacrificial female dual has been born to Yashodhara at the very instant when Krishna was born to Kunti. Yashodhara is asleep. Vasudeva has no time to contend or reflect upon these miraculous events. He quickly places Krishna in Yashodhara's fold, picks up the little girl in exchange and hurriedly heads back into the prison before Kansa gets a chance to discover the plot.

Lalwani Incident Another Gimmick?

New Delhi (IBS) - Defence counsel for Ram Lalwani, Baroda deputy mayor and four others accused of plotting and trying to assassinate Prime Minister Gandhi earlier this month, launched an acid attack on the lower courts, the prosecution and the Congress-I before the Supreme Court here.

Ram Jethmalani, a noted advocate and politician, arguing before the Supreme which granted bail to the accused, minced no words in his condemnation of the prosecution. He said it is "scandalous" that the government should play with people's liberty when its prosecution counsel could find no time to read the petition (for bail). He was answering the Attorney-General's plea that he had not seen the petition, hence he needed more time.

The five persons, he continued, are rotting in the torpid heat of Delhi jails merely because the lower courts can find nothing against them and are going into "irrelevant things."

Another defence counsel, Miss Kamini Jaiswal, took up the refrain and directed the attack more at Mrs. Gandhi and her Congress-I henchemen. She first said it is "ridiculous" that a knife with a four-inch blade, thrown from six metres away, could be deemed to have been aimed at Mrs. Gandhi's life. Such a blade and from such a distance in a crowd, could have done no mortal harm. Intent to kill cannot be ascribed to the action, she said.

She termed the entire affair "a gimmick" on the part of Mrs. Gandhi and party. She wondered how the courts had been blind to the "obvious similarity this incident bears to an earlier election gimmick of this kind."

POACHING ON THE INCREASE

Jaipur, May 9 (UNI) - Panthers, the beautiful, spotted members of the cat family, are in danger of extinction because of heavy poaching in the jungles of Udaipur.

The Wild Life Department recently traced three cases of killing of panthers within a month. The latest case of a panther being shot was reported from Prasad area of Udaipur. The

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FILMS

SIMHASAN [Marathi]

Directed by Jabbar Patel

Produced by D V Rao and Jabbar Patel

Political film, rather a film o political happenings, is rare i India so rare that even commi ted film-makers like Mrinal Se and Khawja Ahmed Abbas sh away from making it. Satyaj Ray gives the excuse that h desists from making politic films as he fears the India Censor would not look favourabl at it - political pressures and a that. Jabbar Patel's Simhasa puts all the works of Mrinal Se and K A Abbas into shade. cries out to be applauded, appre iated and awarded. For its bol approach, its thematic concern and for its downright politic exposure.

Simhasan could be called th first full-fledged film on politics on a theme that is very relevant: How the power-hungry politician manipulate and manoeuvre sup port in their favour to achiev power or maintain it, that politica gods have feet of clay, that thei images are inflated and hide a ugly reality.

Simhasan has widened the dimensions of Indian politica film. The film revels in charting the behaviour of politicans of th kind that are enigmatic, explos ive, cunning and at times down right immoral and who pursu power in complete violation of al political ethics. The film-maker stick to bare facts, avoiding exaggerations, and offer a con vincing satire upon political intri gues.

There is perfect harmony between the film's subject-matter and its simple design. Acting by the entire cast is subdued and sober, including that of Arun Sirnayak, who plays the chief minister and of the frustrated journalist (Nitu Phule), or that of Dr. Shreeram Lagoo as finance minister who is always at work to pull down the chief minister. Even the killing of the Harijan family by the political goondas is underplayed. The politicians strongmen bear the Harijan man wife and child with bare hands in order not to leave any marks on their victims' bodies. Sharpness of dialogue, cut-and-thrust o political rivalries and manipula tions are the film's strong points.

All this is enlivened by strongly personal but never ob trusive point of view. The qualit and build-up of characters is suc that many of us would recognis some political figures strutting about on the political field. Th film may lack the technical virtu osity but it captures "the visio and phantasm" of the politica **herapheri** that has been the ban of Indian politics. The film-mak ers use the political reality as ra stuff to create screen reality for political satire. Such a vivi confrontation and critical inte pretation of political happening was not done even in the much publicized and controversial fil **Kissa Kursi Ka** which was mor in the form of a parable than realistic narrative.

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Shiv Chopra

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Simhasan could be called the first full-fledged film on politics on a theme that is very relevant: How the power-hungry politicians manipulate and manoeuvre support in their favour to achieve power or maintain it, that political gods have feet of clay, that their images are inflated and hide an ugly reality.

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The extended screenplay by Vijay Tendulkar is both lively and scholarly, explorative yet not prejudiced. It is prejudiced to the extent of baring the skeletons in almost every public figure featuring in it. The whole film is delightful, quietly faultless in design and treatment. Its down-to-earth reality, pictorial beauty with detailed accuracy would not fail to convince any one that something, rather more than something, is wrong with our politicians and the body-politic for that matter. Its cinematic or theatrical art is tied to the life of the people in a way that eliminates the dreadful adjective "qua-int" as some may find the film.

If the best feature film awards were to go to any film featuring in the National Film Festival, this year, it is **Simhasan** which deserved it hands down. The reason: the film tackles a part if not the whole political way of life, its unethical and immoral degradation, politicians' ceaseless quest for personal power, its manipulative intrigues and unwholesome tactics, and exemplary oddities of Indian political scene. It is politics in the raw, at its worst. Aya-rams Gaya-rams, have become part of the modern Indian political lore, the thrust and sweep of opportunists and die-hard politicians. One will find in it many resonances, especially one who grew up in the quagmire of Indian politics and power-mad politicians.

Jabbar Patel's 1975 film, **Saamna** ("Confrontation") was perhaps a preparation for **Simhasan**. **Saamna** exposed the hypocrisy and double standards of sugar magnates in Maharashtra who control the politics of the State. **Saamna**, bordering on politics, was India's official entry in the 1975 Berlin film festival and was accepted in the Competition Section of the Berlinale.

As a brilliant expose of political upheavals among politicians who want to wield the levers of power, at any price, **Simhasan** is perhaps the finest film of 1979. It merited, to all intents and purposes, the best feature film award. **Shodh**, which really got it, has a certain newness about it, but is not as impact-making and topical as **Simhasan**. **Simhasan** is a milestone in the Indian cinema and the National Film Festival Jury should have turned the spotlight on it. It is a poor consolation to know that it won the best Marathi film award.

Sex in Films

New Delhi, May 9 (UNI) - The doyen of the film industry, Sohrab Modi, and his actress wife, Mehtab, differ on governmental action to curb sex and violence in films.

"Whatever Sohrab may say, I support the government on this issue," Mehtab said at a Press conference here.

Sohrab Modi, who won the Dadasaheb Phalke Award for 1979, was however, non-committal and said: "If I am asked to do such films I will be a miserable flop...if people want such films I do not know whether the government should come in the way."

Mehtab said: "I feel that sex and violence should be kept out of films."

Now in his eighties, Sohrab Modi has a dream - to remake "Pukar".

The film, portraying a king caught between the love for his queen and the love for justice, had taken audiences in the forties by storm. "I'd love to do it again, if only I could get a beauty like Naseem Banu and a man with Chandra Mohan's magnetic eyes," Sohrab Modi.

He said the venture that had satisfied him the most was "Mirza Ghalib". He had, however, been dejected at some "irresponsible" criticism. It even discouraged him from taking up another venture he so much wanted to do - a film on the life of poet Amir Khusro.

HOCKEY PLAYER GETS SON

New Delhi, May 12 (UNI) India's mercurial hockey forward and one of the finest dribblers in the game Ashok Kumar, has been blessed with a son. He was married in 1975.

A family source told UNI that both mother and son were doing well. Ashok Kumar is the son of hockey wizard Dhyan Chand who died last year.

Film Director Arvindan In U.S.A.

By Francis Asalsi

If some of the recent films from India bear a distinct regional and artistic imprint, it is in no small measure due to the efforts of directors like Aravindan.

Aravindan, who has been honored with National and State awards for each of the four films he has made so far, was in San Francisco recently on the last leg of a U.S. Government sponsored visit. Accompanying him was Ravi Nair, film producer.

Even when not quite extraordinary, each film of Aravindan since his first venture 'Uttarayanam' in 1974, has been fairly exceptional. Reticent, soft-spoken, and with a Tagorean profile, Aravindan will escape the guillotine of time, for he has raised his film art above the limitations of time and space. When he made Kanchana Sita in 1977, for which he won National Award for best direction, he defied time. Again in the 1978 film 'thamp' he repeated his directorial finesse. Now in Kumatty, a children's film shown last week at Berkeley and at Stanford, Aravindan has frozen time. Aravindan has made an extraordinary commitment to Malayalam films: the commitment to excellence.

Aravindan uses a seemingly artless simplicity along with the appeal of recognizable characters from one's childhood to expand the horizon in 'Kumatty'. He has brought together all his talents at their highest, all his preoccupations at their most intense to an area stymied with countless numbers of second-rate films produced by third-rate directors.

The actors in Aravindan's films seem to be part of nature. His camera seems to serve the actor and not vice versa. He is always creating and seeing compositions that are within him, like the cartoons he drew for the prestigious literary weekly 'Mathrubhumi'. His love for Kerala mythology and folk stories is intense. Asked whether he was using the backdrop of Kerala as a character in his films, Aravindan said he was not consciously doing so. And yet it is pervasive, offering an unmatched interpretation of the Indian psyche in its divers regional forms.

In Kumatty, which has been invited for showing at this year's Cannes Film Festival, the story revolves around the mysterious, singing, dancing, magical figure that stalks the children's world in a remote Kerala village. He is part bogeyman, part magician, all prankster, and the impishly curious children at the village school have heard of him in their folk songs. Besides, the children were always warned of the impending arrival of Kumatty who would take proper care of mischief makers, vagabonds, and errant schoolgoers. It was only a warning.

For a while it was make-believe, until Kumatty arrived, just as expected from the songs, with his charmed rod of bells and ominous luggage of enchanted masks, haunting the children's world with his animal masks and sleight of hand. His songs have no beginning and no end. "In the beginning of the beginning of the beginning of the..." it went. His soft eyes beckoned to children even as he emerged from their dreams and myths. He became one among them, sharing, playing, working his ceaseless magic upon them, singing his neverending songs, dancing his way into their sprightly hearts.

The children are joyous beyond words. They have begun to desert the rigors of school life. The seasons change. Nature moves into well known familiar cycles. Kumatty prepares to return to his mysterious hideout.

Again the song, the jingle of bells, the fading figure across the expanse of yellowing grass. The children hound him out. They want to join him, to follow him and his magic. He stops them with a promise of a final flourish of magic. Together, for the last time, they dance the gay primeval dance wearing animal masks and are suddenly transformed into birds and beasts. Kumattys favourite boy turns into a mongrel dog. Chased by another vagrant dog, the boy-dog wanders into the city, while the other children are transformed back into their human form by Kumatty. The villagers, meanwhile, are searching for him in vain. Finally, when the boy-dog returns home, his parents effort to transform him back into human shape through witchcraft fails. They grieve over their lost son. To everyone's relief Kumatty returns and brings the boy back into the world of children again. In a gesture whose symbolism is hard to miss, the boy returns home to release his caged parrot which wings into the free limitless sky to join the waves of birds dancing against the setting sun.

Now, all this is fascinating simply as a story. One does not have to read in it an allegory in order to enjoy and be gripped by it. Admittedly, part of the films appeal does lie in its mysterious atmosphere, the feeling it gives of meaning more than it says, having an effect greater than or of a different kind from what we can logically explain. In a way it is best to leave it at that; to accept the idea that significances may hover around the heads of characters like a cloud of witnesses but resolutely refuse to be pinned down and analyzed. It is the sort of film that makes one think what a nuisance it is that, in the cause of intellectually respectable criticism, one must pretend to be interested in what the film means. For Kumatty, though a universal film with an unmistakably regional flavor, is best seen through the eyes and minds of children everywhere, the children that is within us all.

After the showing of Kumatty at Stanford, Aravindan told Canadian India Times that he was sorely disappointed with the particular print of Kumatty which was sent for showing here. The colors were partially washed out leaving muted greens and reds on a landscape otherwise throbbing with vibrant colors. The sound quality in the print was also poor, and therefore, the folk songs of Kumatty fell far short of the desired intent. Producer Ravi, under whose banner Aravindan has directed almost all of his films, admitted that he, like most Indian film producers, was often guilty of crass interference in the directorial prerogatives of film makers. It was only after he met Aravindan, said Ravi candidly, that he realized how the film is a tool for personal expression and not a faceless pot pourri like a lot of the commercial films.

KALI GHATA

Written, produced and directed by Ved Rahi

As a writer Ved Rahi can do wonders, but when it comes to film direction, he has yet to prove his mettle. His two earlier films **Darar and Premd Parbat** - were not any great shake though thematically they had a novelty about them. **Darar** depicted the severance of relationship between a military man and his wife when he comes back home to find his wife pregnant. **Prem Parbat** took up a challenging theme of a young woman getting married off to an old man and finding solace in another person. Both were off-beat films and their treatment put the cinema fans off.

Kali Ghata is a murder mystery with a whodunit suspense and Rekha plays the dual role of two sisters, one of them supposedly killed and the other out to trace the killer. The film is only good in patches. Ved Rahi maintains the suspense till the end though after the "hunt" for the killer starts, one starts losing interest - the tension is mounted, dropped and mounted again. Ved Rahi may have wanted an unusual whodunit but he has not been able to put his idea across the screen. One finds something lacking in screenplay and direction. The only unusual thing about the film is that the killer is the grand old man of Hindi cinema, A K Hangal who by no stretch of imagination could have been the one. A K Hangal's screen image is that of a good man as a character artist.

Rekha in her first dual role does not have to make much effort to play two sisters. Rekha and Rashmi. Shashi Kapoor, Danny and Aruna Irani play to their set images, more as a matter of routine than for any special calling.

Kali Ghata should not be considered a black cloud on the career of Ved Rahi as a director. He has the potential and talent to come out with a stunner. Only he has to give up his obsession to be different from others. Let him establish himself first as a successful film-maker in the commercial field, later he could take up off-beat subjects to satisfy his creative urges.

DARSHAK in Democratic World

27th Film Awards Presented

New Delhi (IBS) - President Sanjiva Reddy has presented coveted film awards for the 27th National Film Festival, and the star that shone in the spotlight was the venerable, white-haired Sohrab Modi, old-time producer-actor. He lifted the prestigious Dada Saheb Phalke Award.

"Shodh" was adjudged the best feature film for 1979 because it reflected, "in a refreshing allegorical manner," the basic problems of an inert rural society. Its producer, Sitakan Misra, was awarded the Swarana Kamal prize with a cash award of Rs 40,000. The director, Biplab Ray Choudhuri, received Rs 20,000.

The President asked the industry to produce more films reflecting the "eternal values of India's cultural heritage", which means, basically, that he asked them to turn out box-office flops. Cultural films never make money unless, in rare cases, the theme and acting are of some absorbing excellence.

He expressed happiness at the increasing export of feature films in Hindi. As with cultural films, he called for more.

IDA CREDIT FOR INDIA

New Delhi (IBS) - India is to receive three credits totalling 293 million dollars from the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank.

An irrigation project in Maharashtra is to get 210 million dollars of this aid.

Multicultural Welcome

The University of Toronto extends a multicultural welcome this summer when free, daily, campus tours begin Monday, June 2.

Two student guides will conduct tours in English or French, with one having fluency in Ukrainian and Russian. Other languages may be arranged for, if the special request is made in advance and assistance provided to locate an interpreter. Last summer representatives from 37 different countries visited the mid-town campus, which offers something for everyone.

Visitors will walk through shaded cloisters, see the site where Banting and Best discovered Insulin, and perhaps glimpse the resident ghost of University College.

Tours begin at Hart House at 10:30 a.m., 12.30 and 2:30 p.m., weekdays except holidays, and there is no charge. In rainy weather, tours of Hart House and restored University College are featured. Lunch or other refreshments are available in the building's Arbor Room Cafeteria.

Student guides Larissa Ramsky of Weston, Ontario, and Sharon Beeler of London, Ontario, will lead visitors on a "behind the books look" at Canada's largest university.

Campus Tours are sponsored by the U of T Alumni Association.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE FREE TOURS:

CONTACT: Public Relations Office - U of T 978-2103 Before June 2.

Sikh Association Meets

Annual General Meeting of the Indo-Canadian Sikh Association of Prince Rupert, B.C. was held on Sunday, April 13, 1980 at the Sikh Temple. Annual reports were presented, a new Executive for 1980/81 was elected and sub-committees appointed.

Outgoing Secretary, Surjit Singh Kambo told the congregation assembled at the Sikh Temple that the Association's assets as at March 31, 1980 were worth $60,000.00.

A Regular column "Glimpses into Sikh Religion" was published in the Daily News of Prince Rupert every alternate Friday. Sikh Temple was once again included in the Church Directory published every Friday by the Prince Rupert Daily News. Special insertions were also placed in the Daily News on special occasions celebrating Baisakhi, Guru Nanak Dev Ji's and Guru Gobind Singh Ji's Birthdays.

Hindi-Punjabi full length movies with English Sub-Titles were shown every alternate Sunday evening at the Civic Centre and a new 10' - 10' movie Roll-up Screen was permenently installed in the Auditorium for this purpose by the Association.

Finally, the Executive for 1980/81 was elected unanimously as follows.

President: **Hukam Singh Hans**
Vice President: - **Sampuran Singh Chahal**
Secretary: - **Ranjit Singh Ramara**
Asst.Secretary: - **Sukhdev Singh Uppal**
Treasurer: - **Govinder Singh Malhi**
Asst. Treasurer: - **Nirmal Singh Bains**
Members: - **Jarnail Singh Duley, Sukhdev Singh Gill and Rajwant Singh Kambo**

The Following Sub-Committees were also appointed:

Film: **Sukhdev Singh Uppal, Chamkaur Singh Chahal and Jagtar Singh Sangha.**
Punjabi Language: **Harbhajan Singh Sangha**
Religious: **Harbhajan Singh Bhamrah (Priest), Bachint Singh Uppal, Sardar Singh Kambo and Sampuran Singh Chahal.**
Kitchen and Luncheon: **Mrs. Niranjan Kaur Thandi "Bibi Ji".**
Public Relations and Advertising: **Jagtar Singh Sangha and Surdev Singh Jatana.**

NEW I & B SECRETARY

New Delhi, May 12 (UNI) - A K Dutta, IAS, of the West Bengal Cadre took over as Secretary to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

He succeeded S K Saigal, who has proceeded on long leave.

Jnapith Award

New Delhi, May 9 (UNI) - Noted Assamese poet and novelist Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya has won the prestigious Bharatiya Jnanpith literary award for 1979.

Mr. Bhattacharya gets the award for his novel Mrityunjaye.

The award, the fifteenth in the series, carries a cash award of Rs 100,000.

Founded in 1944 by the late Mrs. Rama Jain and Shanti Prasad Jain, the award for creative writing is open to the 15 Indian languages recognised by the constitution.

A creative literary journalist, Mr. Bhattacharya gave a new direction to modern Assamese poetry and fiction.

The novel, Mrityunjaye, is based on the "Quit India Movement". It narrates the heroic guerilla activities of the revolutionaries who rose to foil the war preparations of the Allied powers in Assam and on the Burma front.

Asian Games

New Delhi (IBS) - Four years ago the Asian Games Federation allotted the 1982 Asiad to India, but this country is still in the throes of a struggle among vested interests as to the venue of the games. There is just about two years to go, and nothing is ready.

The Morarji Desai government, says a leading article, took a cavalier attitude to the big responsibility. He had expressed himself in doubt as to whether India could afford to host the games. Succeeding him, Charan Singh expressed himself against the very idea of hosting the games. Mrs. Indira Gandhi attempted to repair the damage done, but suddenly she seems in no hurry to decide about the venue.

Haryana, crazily, is demanding that the games be held at the somewhat insignificant Motilal School of Sports at a township named Rai, hardly on the Indian map. Acknowledged "a preposterous idea", it received, to everyone's consternation the support of Mrs. Gandhi.

What Mrs. Gandhi and others seem to forget is that the shifting of the venue from Delhi toRai (or any other place) needs the okay of the AGF. This has not even been sought! As with the olympics, the Asiad is allotted to a particular pre-determined city.

JAILED CANDIDATE FILES NOMINATION

Bettiah, May 15 (UNI) - An Independent candidate, who was imprisoned for travelling without a ticket, has filed his nomination from the local jail to contest the Assembly election, in Bihar according to official sources.

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Fare effective June 15, 1980. Subject to Government approval. Daily Pan-Flights start June 1.

Police Aga

Toronto, May 6 - Five Metr policemen refused to work wit an East Indian and repeatedl used a racial epithet, a huma rights inquiry was told yesterday

The East Indian, Harjit Ahluwa halia, has complained that h dismissal during his probatio from the Metro police force i January, 1977, was on racia grounds.

He told the inquiry that the fiv policemen said they objected t duty with him "just because yo are a Paki."

Roland Parker, a lawyer for th Metro Board of Police Commi sioners, at one point called th inquiry a witchhunt and sai some testimony was sought "merely for the purposes o sensation and atmosphere."

Constable John Woolridge, 15-year veteran of the force testified that he heard anothe policeman use "the word Paki couple of times."

Mr. Ahluwahlia "was referred t as being ignorant, arrogant, and list of other descriptive adjec tives," he continued.

It is the first time the Ontari Human Rights Commission ha appointed a board of inquiry int a complaint of racial discrimina tion against Metro Police, sai Laima Svegsda, field manager fo the commission.

As about 50 supporters from th East Indian and Sikh communitie listened, Mr. Ahluwahlia, wh joined the force in October, 197 said that Superintendent Williar Dixon (then an inspector) "jus laughted and shrugged his shoul ders" the first time Mr. Ahluwah lia told him he was unhappy wit his treatment by some fello police constables in June, 1976.

Asked whether the name-callin could have been in jest, he said "When they call me Paki i public it's not a joke. When the address me that way instead o using my own name, it is ser ious."

Police personnel files for Mr Ahluwahlia listed four comp aints.

One was for driving on the gras one for failing to report a accident in which a police car wa damaged, one for not staying a night court and another for "im

Chinese Canadia Celebrate

Ottawa Chinese Canadians' Ad Hoc Committee against W5 held party, "I love Canada" on May 7th to celebrate CTV's apo ogy to the Chinese Canadians.

About 400 Chinese Canadians attended the gala party along with invited guests like Sen. Ge rge McIlraith, John Evans, (M.P), Mike Cassidy (M.P.P an leader of N.D.P., Ontario), Go don Fairweather, chief commis ioner, Canadian Human Rights Commission and members of se eral other ethnic communities.

Everyone left with a very po tive impression about the Chine Canadians. This community an the Ad Hoc Committee need to congratulated and praised for th excellent effort they exercised solving this problem. Othe groups could learn a lot from th organisational ability of Chines Canadians.

"EENADU" DECLARES LOCK OUT

Hyderabad, May 12 (UNI) - T management of "Eenadu" leading Telugu daily, yesterd declared a lockout following a eged vandalism and destructi of property last night by a gro of workers

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ointed:

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Luncheon: Mrs.
Thandi "Bibi Ji",
ns and Advertising:
Sangha and Surdev

ECRETARY

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Police Against Indian Policeman

Toronto, May 6 - Five Metro policemen refused to work with an East Indian and repeatedly used a racial epithet, a human rights inquiry was told yesterday.

The East Indian, Harjit Ahluwahlia, has complained that his dismissal during his probation from the Metro police force in January, 1977, was on racial grounds.

He told the inquiry that the five policemen said they objected to duty with him "just because you are a Paki."

Roland Parker, a lawyer for the Metro Board of Police Commissioners, at one point called the inquiry a witchhunt and said some testimony was sought "merely for the purposes of sensation and atmosphere."

Constable John Woolridge, a 5-year veteran of the force, testified that he heard another policeman use "the word Paki a couple of times."

Mr. Ahluwahlia was referred to as being ignorant, arrogant, and a list of other descriptive adjectives," he continued.

It is the first time the Ontario Human Rights Commission has appointed a board of inquiry into a complaint of racial discrimination against Metro Police, said Laima Svegsda, field manager for the commission.

As about 50 supporters from the East Indian and Sikh communities listened, Mr. Ahluwahlia, who joined the force in October, 1975, said that Superintendent William Dixon (then an inspector) "just laughted and shrugged his shoulders" the first time Mr. Ahluwahlia told him he was unhappy with his treatment by some fellow police constables in June, 1976.

Asked whether the name-calling could have been in jest, he said, "When they call me Paki in public it's not a joke. When they address me that way instead of using my own name, it is serious."

Police personnel files for Mr. Ahluwahlia listed four complaints.

One was for driving on the grass, one for failing to report an accident in which a police car was damaged, one for not staying at night court and another for "improper court attire."

Mr. Ahluwahlia denied them.

Internal police department memos read by Robert Rueter, lawyer for the commission, said that Mr. Ahluwahlia later admitted driving on the grass and failing to report a damaged vehicle.

"No, I did not say that," Mr. Ahluwahlia said. "He's lying."

He said one of the officers who harassed him regularly reported him to his superiors when he did not wear a tie in court. Mr. Ahluwahlia said he did not have a tie on because he was in court as a civilian.

Mr. Ahluwahlia also said that it was not unusual for officers to leave minor traffic violations in night court if they had other work to do and another officer could be present.

Mr. Parker said that a ruling allowing Mr. Ahluwahlia to testify on how other police officers were treated was "erroneous and gravely prejudicial to my position."

Since his dismissal, the 29-year-old Mr. Ahluwahlia has worked a total of 13 months as a truck driver and a machine operator. He is unemployed now.

The hearing continues.

[The Globe and Mail].

Chinese Canadians Celebrate

Ottawa Chinese Canadians' Ad Hoc Committee against W5 held a party "I love Canada" on May 7th to celebrate CTV's apology to the Chinese Canadians.

About 400 Chinese Canadians attended the gala party along with invited guests like Sen. George McIlraith, John Evans, (M.P), Mike Cassidy (M.P.P and leader of N.D.P., Ontario), Gordon Fairweather, chief commissioner, Canadian Human Rights Commission and members of several other ethnic communities.

Everyone left with a very positive impression about the Chinese Canadians. This community and the Ad Hoc Committee need to be congratulated and praised for the excellent effort they exercised in solving this problem. Other groups could learn a lot from the organisational ability of Chinese Canadians.

"EENADU" DECLARES LOCKOUT

Hyderabad, May 12 (UNI) - The management of "Eenadu" a leading Telugu daily, yesterday declared a lockout following alleged vandalism and destruction of property last night by a group of workers.

Pondy Goes Wet

Pondicherry, May 9 (UNI) - The Union Territory of Pondicherry went wet from April 25 after 329 days of prohibition.

Brisk sale was witnessed since morning in most of the Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) outlets which had till April 24 catered only to permit holders.

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Ontario: Let's all pitch in

Ontario in springtime is beautiful when it is not marred by the scrubby look of winter's leftover litter. The thoughtless, throw-away habits of a few people can spoil it for others at a time when our countryside is once again ready for full warm weather enjoyment.

Fortunately, many community-minded people care about this and want to help keep Ontario beautiful.

The 19,000 members of the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters, for example, assisted by the Ministry of the Environment, are staging PITCH IN DAY on Saturday, June 7th.

Anglers and Hunters all over Ontario are organizing special environmental PITCH IN projects to clean-up litter and junk from streams, shorelines, rural roads and trails, picnic areas and campsites and other areas which lack regular litter collection services.

You can help to fight pollution all year long.

Start by joining a PITCH IN project in your area.

Then, PITCH IN to Keep Ontario Beautiful. We all benefit when you do.

Ontario
Ministry of the Environment
Hon. Harry Parrott, DDS, Minister
G.W.S. Scott, QC, Deputy Minister

Let's keep Ontario beautiful.

KITCHEN KORNER

By Pranati SenGupta

EGGPLANT? AUBERGINE? BRINJAL?

A short while ago, I found a good bargain on eggplants. I bought 6 large eggplants for only $2.00. The lady next to me, wearing a puzzled look, picked one but a few minutes later she put it back and bought broccoli instead. Perhaps she didn't have the faintest idea about what to do with an eggplant. Like the tomato, it is actually a *fruit*, although we call it a vegetable. Its high water content and low calorie value make it a good balance for starchy foods and high protein combinations. Its flavor, too, blends well with a variety of sauces and seasonings. Ten years ago, very few people bought eggplant; it was hard to get them in the supermarket. Thanks to our interest in ethnic cooking North Americans are learning to appreciate this shiny, dark purple vegetable. Some say it is of Arabic origin but the eggplant grows wild in India in different sizes, shapes and colors. In North America it is called an eggplant but not all are egg-shaped. In Europe it is an aubergine and in some parts of India it is Brinjal. While the large, almost round shaped green or white one from Varanasi (India) is good for frying and roasting, the smaller purple zucchini-style eggplant is delicious in fish or vegetable curry. In Canada, the smaller one is called Japanese eggplant which is more delicate in flavor than the large Italian or Mexican varieties. Most often people find it hard to select a good eggplant. Choose an eggplant which is smooth, firm, and unblemished. One that has too many seeds spoils the dish. To avoid that, I have learned a trick from our cook while I was in India that still holds true for me: Check the large blossom end (the end opposite the green stem). If the scar in the centre is round the eggplant will have fewer seeds than an eggplant with an oval scar which will be loaded with seeds.

Now that you know how to buy an eggplant, next you need a recipe to prepare it. The eggplant, despite its rather dry look, is really a very watery vegetable. The liquid in the vegetable is bitter. Before cooking, one should always try to get rid of as much liquid as possible from an eggplant. Too much moisture in the vegetable absorbs fat quickly and prevents crispness. If the recipe calls for sliced or diced eggplant (do not peel), sprinkle well with lots of salt and mix well. Place in a collander; weight with a heavy container for at least 1 hour to drain the bitter liquid from the vegetable. Unpeeled eggplant pieces not only add color and nutrition to the dish but also hold its shape. Peeling is necessary only after baking to prepare a dip or sauce. If the recipe calls for a whole or halved eggplant, the best way to get rid of the bitterness is to parboil the vegetable for 10 to 12 minutes in boiling salted water. Drain and quickly rinse with ice cold water to prevent further cooking. Dry in a paper towel and proceed with the recipe.

Messaledarh Brinjal (spicy eggplant)

4 to 5 small eggplants (1½ lbs), about 4 inches long
6 tbsp. oil
2 cups thinly sliced onions
2 large garlic cloves, minced
2 tsp. ground coriander
2 tsp. ground cumin
1 tsp. chili powder
1 green chili, chopped
¼ tsp. turmeric
1 tbsp. sesame seeds, toasted and crushed
½ cup fresh grated coconut

½ tsp. salt or to taste
Pinch of asafoetida, ground (hing)
Juice of one large lemon
¼ cup warm water
¼ tsp. sugar
¼ tsp. mustard seeds and 1 tsp. oil
2 tbsp. chopped coriander leaves

Cut each eggplant into quarters (without peeling) held together at the stem (making sure you do not cut them through the end). Parboil in salted water for 5 minutes. Remove, drain and dry on paper towel. Heat one large frying pan with a lid. Add 4 tbsp. oil and brown each eggplant carefully without breaking them into pieces. Remove from the skillet and set aside.

Add remaining 2 tbsp. oil in the pan, fry the onion for 2 minutes or until it is soft. Add garlic, coriander, cumin, turmeric, asafoetida, chili powder, green chili, salt and 2 tbsp. water. Fry the spices, stirring all the time over medium heat until the spices are dry. Now add coconut, sesame seeds, lemon juice, water, sugar and mix well simmer for 1 minute. Return the fried eggplants to the pan. Do not stir, shake the pan few times. Cover and simmer until eggplant is very soft and sauce is thickened.

*Heat 1 tsp. oil in a small frying pan and fry mustard seeds until pop. Pour over the eggplant and shake the mixture in the pan. Serve warm with Indian bread.

Drama Staged at Pittsburgh

The exquisitely beautiful dance-drama "Srinivasa Kalyanam" in Kuchipudi style was presented to a packed audience at the holy Balaji Temple in Pittsburgh on the occasion of the temple's Rathotsavam (Chariot) festival by the renowned dance exponent Mrs. Sudha Chandrasekhar (nee Doraiswamy) of Detroit and a selected group of her students.

Sudha is undoubtedly a complete and consummate artiste in the true sense of the word. Her rendering as Alamelumanga was beyond comparison - she abounds in beauty, grace, talent and choreography. The dance-drama depicts Alamelumanga's love for Lord Venkateswara (Srinivasa).

Left behind on earth without him, she is chided by her companions as being neglected by the Lord. She consults a **kurathi** (gypsy astrologer, beautifully enacted by Sudha's lovely daughter Sri Vidya), who advises her to pray to Lord Srinivasa to take her away from the earth and keep her with Him forever. Heeding her devout prayers, the Lord, (ably played by elegant Susan Abraham, another of Sudha's accomplished students), sends word to Alamelumanga to join Him in heaven. Dancing with Sudha as Alamelumanga's **thozhis** (companions) in a delightful presentation were Sharon Thomas, Shiny Mapleton, Lali Shivapuja and Anita Chakrapaani who acquitted themselves very creditably.

The excellent live orchestra which added to the beauty of the whole presentation was led by Srinivas Doraiswamy, and composed of Prakash, Usha, Meena, Suresh, Rajeswari and Jaya Doraiswamy, Mrs. Muthulakshmi Iyer and Mrs. Manickam Narayana.

One is led to wonder why, when there is such a wealth of brilliant artistes of Sudha's experience and calibre right in our midst all over North America, do we have to import artists from India or elsewhere who often give us invariably imperfect or substandard performances despite the heavy cost involved!

ALAMELUMANGA [Sudha and SRINIVASA] [Susan Abraham] surrounded by companions Lali Shivapuja, Anita Chakrapani, Sharon Thomas, Shiny Mapleton, and Sri Vidya.

They Were Elected

The 1980 Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of Volunteers in Service to Education in India, Inc. was held on March 8. The following were elected as the officers for the coming year:

K. Raman - President
T. Devassy - Secretary
S.V. Ramanan - Treasurer

The other Directors of V.S.E.I. are: Subhash Chand (Fair Oaks, California), Kamla Dutt (Boston, Mass.), Rajendra Jain (Storrs, Connecticut), C.S. Janakiraman (Ottawa, Canada), Ravindra Kulkarni (San Jose, California), N.N. Raghuvir (Trumbull, Conn.) P. Somasundaran (Nyack, N.Y.), and Krishnamurthy Venkataraman (New York, N.Y.).

NEWS FROM V.S.E.I. - CANADA

V.S.E.I.-Canada (the V.S.E.I. Chapter in Canada) is in the course of being formed. It has already been active in contacting interested persons and raising funds on a small scale. If you are in Canada and are interested, please contact: C.S. Janakiraman (613-521-5791 in Ottawa, Canada).

ARMY PLAN FOR INDIGENOUS PRODUCTION

Bombay, May 8 (UNI) - The army has chalked out an ambitious programme for the indigenous production of parts and components to meet its requirements.

An official spokesman told newsmen here that enterpreneurs would be given all the necessary help, including "foreign aid, to boost domestic production and to conserve foreign exchange. Most parts and components are at present being imported.

Social Service Projects

Some specifics of recent V.S.E.I. undertakings are as follows:

a) Equipping an institution for the blind in Kerala with a Braille duplicating machine as part of our long-term assistance in their work of educating and training the blind.

b) Assisting a Center for the Vocational Training and Rehabilitation of Mentally Handicapped in Bombay, with both materials and information.

c) Assisting Day-Care Centers set up by Tarnaka Mahila Samajam in Secunderabad (A.P.).

These and other projects need help with materials and funds. In particular, we request the help of the community in the following ways:

1) Donation of educational materials (books, periodicals, small science equipment, etc.) in science and mathematics at all levels of school, and the undergraduate level in college, to be used as resource materials for teachers in 11 different areas in Bombay, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra, and Madras.

2) Donation of educational toys and clothing (both new and used, in good condition) for children (ages 1-5) in day-care centers of the Tarnaka Mahila Samajam, Secunderabad (A.P.)

3) Contributions towards a scholarship fund, and projects such as a) and b) above.

Note that contributions to V.S.E.I. are tax-deductible in the U.S.A.

If you can help obtain the materials requested above, please first contact one of the following: K. Raman (203-233-5684), Rajendra Jain (203-429-0370), or Vijaya Bapat (203-644-1965), or write a note to: T. Devassy, 33 Cemetery Rd, Warehouse Point, CT 06088. (Please do not mail any parcels to the P.O. Box address.)

VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO EDUCATION IN INDIA

The Volunteers in Service to Education in India (V.S.E.I.-Canada) is a Canadian volunteer organization which sends books, educational supplies and provides assistance to the education of the handicapped in response to requests from schools and other institutions in India. A few dollars sends a book or a science kit or can help with a special project.

We would like your help in V.S.E.I. activity during the formation of V.S.E.I.-Canada core group. The purpose of this group is to formalize the structure of V.S.E.I. activities in Canada to the extent that it could legitimately handle fund-raising and publicity work (which includes requesting donations).

If you are interested in helping and willing to assist in existing projects, please call or write to:

C. Janakiraman
2605-66 Flannery Drive
Ottawa, Ont. K1V 8M4
[613] 521-5791

DINESH JOINS CONGRESS(I)

New Delhi, May 9 (UNI) - Former External Affairs Minister and Janata Party leader Dinesh Singh has joined the Congress (I).

Congress(I) party President Indira Gandhi admitted him to the party in response to his request to join the Congress(I), according to a Congress(I) spokesman.

Retreats

FRIDAY THROUGH SUNDAY, AUGUST 1-3, 1980

Swami Nishreyasananda, head of the Vedanta Societies of Central and South Africa; Swami Ranganathananda, head of the Ramakrishna Math at Hyderabad, India; Swami Sarvagatananda, head of the Vedanta Societies of Boston and Providence; and the Reverend Garth Lehman of Indianapolis, Indiana, will be chief guests of the festival. We look forward to your participation in the coming festival. A list of motels is available. Camping facilities for tents and campers will be available in the monastery area. Meals will be served by the monastery. For transportation and other information, Please contact Dr. Arvinda Menon at 493-5772.

ANNUAL RETREAT AT ELICOTTVILLE, NEW YORK AUGUST 11 to AUGUST 18, 1980.

Swami Bhashyananda, head of Vivekananda Vedanta Society, Chicago, will be conducting a week long retreat at Elicottville in the New York State. For transportation and accommodation information, please call Dr. Arvinda Menon at 493-5772.

Sale of India

Washington (AP) - May
President Carter has ordered
U.S. nuclear regulatory comm
sion to approve a sale of nucl
fuel to India, despite failure
reach an agreement on sa
guards, state department offic
said yesterday.

The shipment, enough to
India's Tarapur reactor for ab
a year, had been held up
months because India has refu
to submit to international sa
guards designed to keep the
from being used in nuclear w
pons.

The United States had b
negotiating with India abou
issue for months. The offic
said those negotiations failed
produce firm safeguards.

Carter also ordered the com
sion to expedite consideration
second Indian request for
Tarapur reactor, said the offic
who asked not to be identifie

The Indians have maintai
consistently that the long-t
commitment made by the Un
States to supply fuel for
reactor cannot be changed
cause of new U.S. policies de
ned to prevent the spread
nuclear weapons.

They have refused to subm
safeguards or sign the nu
non-proliferation treaty, sa
those measures discriminat
favor of countries that alr
have nuclear weapons.

The United States policy
nuclear fuel shipments cha
in 1978 when congress with

Kerala's Minister in Canada

R. Balakrishna Pillay, Ke
Minister for Electricity, is
only on a two-week tour
2-15) of Canada to negoti
deal in the purchase of Can
generators for the Idukki
Electric Project.

The Rs. 110 Crore projec
financial and technical assis
from Canada was partially
missioned in October 1975.

The project is in need of
generators which is estima
cost Rs 40 Crore if they are
procured from the BHEL, a
sector undertaking of the
nment of India.

The Kerala government is
favour of procuring the g
tors from BHEL because
that it would take a long ti
it to manufacture them. F
the state government is no
position to bear the heav
involved.

It is also argued that pr
ment of the generators
indigenous sources would
the flow of Canadian aid
project.

Kerala is a major supp
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In March the Governme
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NS CONGRESS[I]

n, May 9 (UNI) -
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Party leader Dinesh
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I) party President
admitted him to the
rise to his request to
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spokesman.

Sale of Nuclear Fuel to India

Washington (AP) - May 8 - President Carter has ordered the U.S. nuclear regulatory commission to approve a sale of nuclear fuel to India, despite failure to reach an agreement on safeguards, state department officials said yesterday.

The shipment, enough to fuel India's Tarapur reactor for about a year, had been held up for months because India has refused to submit to international safeguards designed to keep the fuel from being used in nuclear weapons.

The United States had been negotiating with India about the issue for months. The officials said those negotiations failed to produce firm safeguards.

Carter also ordered the commission to expedite consideration of a second Indian request for the Tarapur reactor, said the officials, who asked not to be identified.

The Indians have maintained consistently that the long-term commitment made by the United States to supply fuel for the reactor cannot be changed because of new U.S. policies designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

They have refused to submit to safeguards or sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, saying those measures discriminate in favor of countries that already have nuclear weapons.

The United States policy on nuclear fuel shipments changed in 1978 when congress, with the support of Carter, passed new legislation prohibiting exports of nuclear fuel to countries that do not accept the safeguards.

The safeguards, administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency, monitor the use of fuel to detect diversion.

Nuclear fuel of the type used in reactors cannot be used in weapons. But once it has been "spent" in a nuclear reaction, it can be reprocessed to separate plutonium which is usable for nuclear weapons.

India used materials, obtained from Canada, it had diverted from its nuclear energy program to manufacture a nuclear device it exploded in 1974.

Kerala's Minister in Canada

R. Balakrishna Pillay, Kerala's Minister for Electricity, is currently on a two-week tour (May 2-15) of Canada to negotiate a deal in the purchase of Canadian generators for the Idukki Hydro Electric Project.

The Rs. 110 Crore project with financial and technical assistance from Canada was partially commissioned in October 1975.

The project is in need of three generators which is estimated to cost Rs 40 Crore if they are to be procured from the BHEL, a public sector undertaking of the Government of India.

The Kerala government is not in favour of procuring the generators from BHEL because it fears that it would take a long time for it to manufacture them. Further the state government is not in a position to bear the heavy cost involved.

It is also argued that procurement of the generators from indigenous sources would affect the flow of Canadian aid to the project.

Kerala is a major supplier of electricity to the neighbouring states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Recently it had to cut its supply to these states due to some technical faults in the existing generators and as a result the Karnataka Government had to order a cent per cent cut of power to all industries bringing in a crisis.

In March the Governments of India and Canada had signed a development assistance loan agreement for 25 million dollars which is being used exclusively for agricultural refinancing. The loan which is second contribution from Canada, is free of interest and is repayable in five years.

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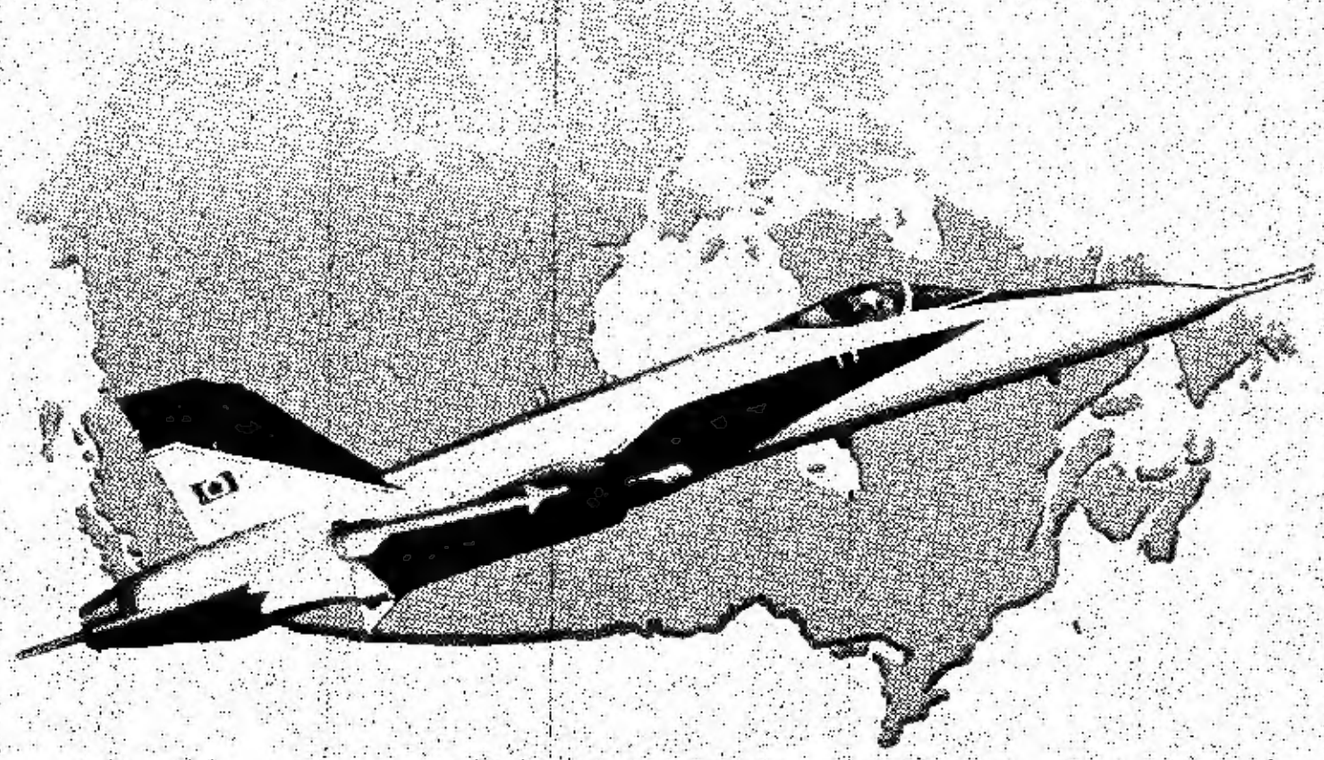

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In choosing the CF-18, Canada has successfully negotiated an agreement that will bring great benefits to our businesses and industries. We're getting far more than 137 fighters. The binding agreement with McDonnell-Douglas calls for new investments and purchases by manufacturers in many sectors, marketing assistance for exporters and transfer of new technologies to Canada. It means growth. In all, over $3 billion in contracts will be awarded to businesses across Canada in the next fifteen years, and that will create thousands of new jobs.

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The CF-18 contract creates unusual and challenging business opportunities for Ontario. A great number of Canadian businesses and industries, large and small, will participate in the wide range of projects generated by the McDonnell-Douglas contract.

Now, it's up to you to meet the challenge. Take full advantage of these opportunities. Canadians are depending on YOUR initiative and dynamism. All of us in Ontario can share in the rewards.

It's a good deal!
If you want to know more about the opportunities that exist for your business, contact your Government of Canada Business Information Centre. (In Toronto, (416) 369-4844. Elsewhere in Ontario, ask your operator for Zenith 0-3200.)

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Canada

CLASSIFIEDS

Matrimonials

Parents invite matrimonial correspondence from professionally qualified Jat Sikh boy, for their daughter 22, beautiful, cultured, very talented with charming personality, professionally qualified in computer field. Canadian citizen, from respectable family well settled in Canada. Please write with full details and recent returnable photograph to Box 967 Lambeth, Ontario NOLISO Canada.

Correspondence invited from sincere, attractive, accomplished girls for Punjabi MBA, 27, 5'-8", well settled in USA, pursuing CPA. Boy non-smoker, outgoing, fond of photography. Boy's father settled in USA having own business. Write with photo to: Mr. G.D. Bhatia, 90 Gaffney Lane, Willingboro, N.J., 08046, USA.

Suitable match for a Ramgarhia doctor, 28, practising in India. Elder brother and sister in Canada. Girl should be Canadian/U.S. immigrant. Send particulars at 11 Carillon, Dollard des Ormeaux, P.Q., H9A 2K5.

Match for a girl, 20, B.A. and qualified beautician from India. Reply giving details M-1699, The Canadian India Times.

Match for an Aggarwal girl, 21, pretty, slim, 5'-2", British resident, presently visiting Canada. M-1700, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from educated Sindhi bachelor for a slim, fair complexion, attractive Sindhi girl, 30, 5'-3" tall. Currently holding a responsible position in Canada. Please send details with photo to M-1701, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted beautiful educated girl for Electrical Engineer, 26, 5'-7", excellent job in Ontario. Also correspondence invited from well settled professional for attractive, talented girl, 24, 5'-2" teaching High School Parents (Brahmin) long settled in Ontario. Phone (416) 627-0305 or reply M-1702, The Canadian India Times.

U.S./Canadian citizen/landed immigrant match for a handsome Jat Sikh boy, 27, 5'-11" holding a doctorate degree from North America. No bars. M-1703, The Canadian India Times.

Immigrant match for a Jat-Sikh beautiful and educated girl, 35. Presently in India but likely to visit Canada. Parents well settled in Canada. Caste no bar. Apply with details to M-1704, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited for a Syrian Catholic boy from Kerala, 29, soon to be Canadian citizen, university graduate, employed (in office) in Ontario, from Syrian Catholic girls below 26 years. Brother well-settled in Canada. Please send details with recent photograph to M-1705, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from suitable Hindu gentlemen for an attractive young widow (Canadian citizen), well settled in Canada. Seriously interested applicants only. Apply M-1706, The Canadian India Times.

Talented match for a handsome Sikh engineer (M.B.A), 29, from Delhi, very well placed in Montreal with family. Box M-1707, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited for a divorced beautiful lady 39. Permanent resident in States has son age 11. Particulars available in Ottawa. M-1676, The Canadian India Times.

Proposals invited from highly qualified and well settled Protestant Christian youth of Kerala origin for a good looking smart and efficient Syrian Christian girl (24 years) of a decent family. (M.A.(Hons.) from Delhi University with Diploma in Business Management from Delhi. Reply M-1708, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match preferably in Canada for an innocently divorced Rajput girl, 25, sweet, homely, attractive, M.A. Economics working in States. Caste no bar. Write M-1598, The Canadian India Times.

Match for an Aggarwal girl, 26, M.A. B.Ed. presently in Delhi. Caste no bar. Reply M-1692, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a handsome 5'-11" well settled medical doctor in practise in U.S. M-1694, The Canadian India Times.

Parents invite matrimonial correspondence for Ramgarhia match in Canada for their son, graduate, 25, Canadian citizen. Family well settled in Canada and India. M-1698, The Canadian India Times.

Handsome, young man belonging to a rich and excellent Aggarwala family from North India, 26, 5'-4", Ph.D., assistant professor at a Canadian university, interested in immediate marriage with an educated immigrant (USA or Canada) girl. No bars. Write to: Mr. B. Jyagi, 1255 Queen Street, West, Toronto. Call evenings (416) 532-8083.

Suitable immigrant or citizen Jat Sikh, match for a girl, 21, 5'-7", B.Sc medical, fair, beautiful, belongs to a well to do respectable family. Father First Class Officer with (PB) Government. Brother well settled in Canada. Professionals need apply with returnable photograph - % P.O. Box 653, Woodstock, Ontario.

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Dr. P.C. Sen and **Mrs. Maya Sen** of Kingston a son **Debashis**, brother to **sujit** and **Priya**.

Appointment

Ottawa - The National Association of Canadians of Origins in India (NACOI) has appointed Ms. Mazlin Darsi as its Executive Director, effective May 1, 1980.

Ms. Darsi was born in Bombay and has spent the last 12 years in Canada. She is a graduate from the University of Manitoba and has specialized in Sociology and Political studies. Prior to her present appointment, she has held several research positions with various government departments in Manitoba.

Poppy Husk

Neemuch, May 12 (UNI) - Poppy husk from Madhya Pradesh is currently selling like hot cakes among the opium addicts of Rajasthan following the prohibition enforced in that state.

Since the poppy husk grown in Rajasthan is not sufficient to meet the demand of the state, Madhya Pradesh is supplying it through licensed holders at Neemuch, Mandsaur and Jaora under permits issued by the Madhya Pradesh excise department.

The rate of poppy husk at Neemuch is Rs 30 per quintal while in Rajasthan the retail rate ranges between Rs 500 to Rs 1200 per quintal at the licensed outlets.

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TORONTO STAR & THE TRAVEL WEEKLY - BOTH HAVE WARNED THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE STOLEN TICKETS AT A CHEAP PRICE FLOATING IN THE MARKET. LOTS OF PASSENGERS HAVE GOT IN TO TROUBLE BUYING THESE CHEAP TICKETS AND HAVE MADE DOUBLE PAYMENTS AT THE AIR PORTS AND OTHER HARDSHIPS. IN YOUR OWN INTEREST, DEAL WITH ONLY VERY RELIABLE AGENTS WHOM YOU KNOW LONG ENOUGH!

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